

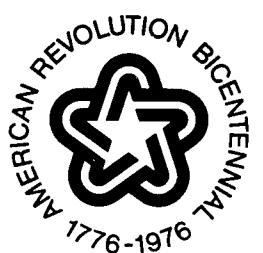
JPRS 68467

11 January 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 500

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET		1. Report No. JPRS 68467	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No. 500			5. Report Date 11 January 1977	6.
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			11. Contract/Grant No.	
			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstracts The report contains articles on political, economic, sociological, and government events and developments in North Korea.				
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors North Korea Propaganda Political Science Sociology Economics Culture (Social Sciences) Ethnology				
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms				
17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5C, 5K				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability. Sold by NTIS Springfield, Va. 22151			19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 78
			20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

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ACCELERATING THE THREE REVOLUTIONS URGED

Pyongyang KIM IL-SONG CHOJAK SONJIP in Korean Vol 6, 5 Feb 74 pp 415-445

[Kim Il-song's concluding speech at the Kangso Expanded Meeting of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee 14 March 1973: "Let Us More Vigorously Accelerate the Ideological Revolution, the Technical Revolution and the Cultural Revolution"]

[Text] Comrades, a long time has already elapsed since our party presented the slogan of the ideological revolution, the technical revolution and the cultural revolution. We have also emphasized the necessity of vigorously accelerating the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in many reports and speeches such as the Party Delegate Conference Report, the Ten Point Platform of the Government of the Republic and the Party's Fifth Congress Report. The tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions which the party presented, however, have not yet been well carried out.

The accomplishment of the ideological revolution is a law-conforming requirement for the construction of socialism and communism and one of the most important revolutionary tasks facing the dictatorship of the proletariat after the socialist system has been established. If the ideological revolution is not pursued, the complete victory of socialism cannot be achieved nor can communism be built. The experience of international communist movement shows that when only the struggle to set up a material base is waged, it is impossible to successfully establish socialism or communism.

We have always stressed that in establishing socialism and communism after overthrowing the capitalist system, it is important, above all, to intensify the struggle to conquer the ideological fortress and we appealed to the party organizations to give priority to the ideological revolution over all other work. But not a few party organizations, including party organizations in factories, enterprises and cooperative farms, in the past, gave mere lip service to the party's call and did not vigorously push ahead with the work of revolutionizing and working classizing the whole society.

Some of the party organizations did not even engage in the struggle to accomplish the technical revolution very well. At the party's Fifth Congress, we presented the tasks of the three technical revolutions concerning vigorously waging the technical revolution in all sectors of the people's economy including industry and the rural economy so as to greatly decrease the discrepancy between heavy and light labor and between agricultural and industrial labor, and to liberate women from the heavy burden of housework. The three technical revolutions are the central task of the Six-Year Plan and one of the basic struggle slogans which the party's Fifth Congress set forth. In some places, the technical revolution has been properly carried out in accordance with the party line, but generally speaking there has not yet been any progress to speak of in carrying out the three technical revolutions. In some factories now, they are trying to increase production through "human wave tactics," that is, through increasing the number of workers, instead of carrying out the technical revolution according to the line set forth by the party. This is very incorrect. This might be so in a densely populated country with a labor surplus but in our country with a strained labor situation, we should not try to increase production through this method.

The party organizations accomplished neither the ideological nor the technical revolution, nor even the cultural revolution very well.

As a result of the party organizations' failure to vigorously accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the past, many of the factories which were already built are unable to operate normally and the speed of advance in agricultural production is lethargic as well. Consequently, in order to more forcefully wage the struggle to accomplish the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the Party Central Committee recently dispatched three revolutions teams to factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

So why is it that they did not dispatch three revolutions teams right after the party's Fifth Congress but dispatched them this year instead? Just as in all other problems, this problem must be considered dialectically.

In the past, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions were not pursued well and there were considerable deficiencies in the industrial and agricultural sectors but they did not come to the fore as severely as they are today. Latent deficiencies in work ordinarily do not appear at the outset. Just as the temperature must go down to 0° centigrade for water to freeze and up to 100° for water to boil, latent deficiencies in work become apparent only when they reach a certain limit. When the temperature is normal, a person does not feel cold or hot, but when the temperature is lower or higher than normal, one feels cold or hot. Likewise, latent deficiencies in the industry and agriculture sectors cannot be easily discovered at first but can be clearly seen after a certain limit has been reached.

We have recently gone out to the countryside and clearly found in our conversations with the rural populace that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are not being accomplished very well and that there are many deficiencies in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

In the past several years, as everyone knows, we have built modern light industrial factories everywhere to quickly raise the people's living standard; we have built numerous factories in the light electric appliance and machine factories such as electron tube factories, semi-conductor factories, small size motor factories and electric relay factories. To operate these factories, much labor, and in particular, female labor was required. But our functionaries did not think of obtaining the labor necessary for waging the technical revolution and operating the newly built factories but rather took the female labor from the countryside. There is little male manpower in the countryside and women mainly do the farming so when female labor was taken from the countryside, it hindered agricultural production. When we went to the countryside last year, the rural populace asked how they were to farm in the countryside where tractors were scarce and labor was short and female labor was taken away on top of this. We were taken aback upon hearing this. We shuddered. We subsequently analyzed at every angle the question of taking female labor from the countryside and concluded that this was definitely a mistake.

We convened the political committee of the Party Central Committee, examined labor administration work and severely criticized the fact that labor administration work was not being performed well.

In addition, Party Central Committee guidance teams were sent to the important factories and enterprises to mobilize labor reserves in the industrial sector. The Party Central Committee guidance teams, however, went down to the factories and enterprises and struggled for 1 month but were unable to achieve any success. Instead of eliminating conservatism and finding labor reserves at factories and enterprises, they bore the brunt of the stubborn conservatives' counterattack and returned empty-handed.

Considering the circumstances where the labor reserves mobilization teams went to the factories and enterprises and failed, it was necessary that new positive action be taken.

We resolved to go directly to the factories and enterprises to struggle and ascertained the status of labor administration work at the Unyul Mine. The most important object of our examining the status of labor administration work at the Unyul Mine was to find out the extent of conservatism on the part of the functionaries. In other words, it was like throwing a stone into the river to see how deep or shallow the river was. Looking at the status of labor administration work at the Unyul Mine, we found that they were wasting labor at the mine to the extent of 2,000 people but, nevertheless, had not thought of furnishing any labor elsewhere.

We examined the status of labor administration at the Unyul Mine and found that conservatism was deep-rooted in the functionaries and resolved that the struggle against conservatism must be strongly waged in all sectors.

On the other hand, we sent guidance teams to light industry factories to test the possibility of gathering some superior functionaries and knowledgeable college students selected from the party organizations to form guidance teams and have them engage in the struggle to accomplish the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. As a result, we were able to conclude that they were not only able to easily wage the struggle to accomplish the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions but also that it was most appropriate that they mobilize knowledgeable college students for this struggle. College students are the revolutionary new generation which is strongly armed with our party's unitary ideology, the chuche ideology, which knows no other ideology save our party's chuche ideology. In addition, college students are able to distinguish between backward technology and modern technology, although they might not be profoundly cognizant of that technology. Moreover, their revolutionary habit of liking new things and boldly discarding antiquated things is very strong. Consequently, at the political committee of the Party Central Committee, it was decided to mobilize knowledgeable college students along with the party core personnel for the struggle to accomplish the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. They organized the party core personnel and college students into three revolutions teams and took measures to dispatch them in tens or more to factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

It was barely 1 month since the three revolutions teams went out and worked in the industrial and agricultural sectors. During this period, the three revolutions teams performed the work of ascertaining the true conditions in the factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

At the Namp'o City Party Plenary Meeting a few days ago, we heard the work report of the three revolutions teams who were working in Namp'o District and today we convened the enlarged session of the political committee of the Party Central Committee here in Kangso and heard the work report of the three revolutions teams who were working in Kangso District. From the two work reports of the three revolutions teams, we can see that the three revolutions teams who were sent to the industrial and agricultural sectors achieved success from their very first encounter. Now the Hwanghae Iron Works said on their own that they would furnish 5,000 workers and would furnish even more labor in the future. In the past, the factory and enterprise functionaries never mentioned television monitor facilities but now they are enthusiastically running about saying they will set up television facilities. This fact tells us that they discarded "human wave tactics" and conducted the technical revolution and began to work at increasing production.

The three revolutions teams found much equipment reserves as well. A short while ago, the director of the Kangson Steel Works requested 100 freight cars from us. But because the freight car situation is strained in the rail transportation sector, we could not help but refuse his request. We asked him why freight cars could not be repaired on the site and put into use in large factories like the Kangson Steel Works. We said, "You should not ask for freight cars but you should rather help the rail transportation sector where the freight car situation is strained." That night the three revolutions team members who went to the Kangson Steel Works went along with the director to take inventory of the freight car capability in the steel works. Based on their inventory, it was decided that without receiving 100 new freight cars, the steel works could assure production at all times with the freight cars they had on hand.

Thus, the result of the three revolutions teams going out and struggling was good. There can be no doubt that if the activity of the three revolutions teams is deepened in the future, they will achieve greater success. The success the three revolutions teams achieved in their first encounter proves that the measure taken at the central committee to send revolution teams to the industrial and agricultural sectors to carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions was very appropriate.

Revolution is not merely shouting slogans or receiving decision documents and merely writing down the ways to implement the decisions in a book. Revolution can make progress only in the acute struggle with obsolete and stagnant elements. There can be no revolution without struggle and society cannot make progress without revolution.

Some people say that revolution is only overthrowing an obsolete social system and setting up a new social system but we do not see it that way. Replacing the old with the new in the ideological, technical and cultural fields also is a revolution. Therefore, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, likewise, must be accomplished only through the struggle with obsolete and stagnant elements. It is silly to think that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions can be comfortably and easily accomplished without any struggle at all. The struggle to accomplish the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions is a stringent struggle for the victory of socialism and communism.

In the past, however, some of the party organizations and guidance functionaries did not struggle actively to accomplish the tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, which the party set forth. Accordingly, they were unable to get results they ought to have from accomplishing the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. It is a little late, but, party organizations of all levels must accept the party line and vigorously push ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The ideological revolution which we are carrying on is not a struggle to oppose and lop off the heads of those at fault but it is a struggle to eradicate the antiquated ideology remaining in their heads and revolutionize and working classize them. The technical revolution is a struggle to substitute new technology for old and mechanize, semi-automate and automate manual labor.

The cultural revolution is a struggle to heighten the cultural and technological level of the workers and establish production and daily life-related culture. In short, the ideological revolution is a struggle to brush away the rust in people's heads; the technical revolution is a struggle to brush away the rust in machinery and the cultural revolution is a struggle to brush away the grime in peoples' lives and domiciles, factories and villages. The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are closely connected with each other. The ideological revolution must be intensified and the level of peoples' class consciousness and ideological awareness must be heightened to be able to successfully accomplish the technical and cultural revolutions. In addition, the technical and cultural revolutions must be carried out in order to liberate the workers from difficult and arduous labor and raise their cultural and technical level and successfully accomplish the ideological revolution as well. Consequently, we must adhere to the principle of giving priority to the ideological revolution and accelerate together the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The ideological revolution must, above all, be vigorously accelerated.

The basis of the ideological revolution is strongly arming the party members and workers with our party's chuche ideology.

Our party's chuche ideology requires that all the workers possess the stand and attitude of masters in revolution and construction. Revolution and construction are a work for the sake of the popular masses, and in as much as it is a work the popular masses themselves must perform, the popular masses fittingly should possess an attitude as masters regarding revolution and construction. A person's attitude befitting the master of revolution and construction which he is demonstrating not only in opposing flunkeyism and dogmatism but also by working as master in his own work site and by using frugally and loving the communal property of the state and society.

But as a result of the party organizations not performing very well the work of arming the party members and workers with our party's chuche ideology in the past, some functionaries and workers talk a lot about the chuche ideology but do not yet clearly know its nature and are not responsibly accomplishing the revolutionary tasks entrusted to them from a masterful standpoint. Listening to the report of the three revolutions teams, the basic mistake that is now evident in the functionaries is that they do not have the attitude of masters in their work.

The chuche ideology is the unitary guiding ideology of our party. Consequently, all the party members and workers must be strongly armed with the chuche ideology and think and act by the requirements of the chuche ideology. A person who is not armed with the chuche ideology and thinks and acts by the requirements of chuche is not fit to be a party member and cannot become a loyal revolutionary warrior of the party.

If the party members and workers cannot be armed with the chuche ideology, they can be infected by the virus of a bad ideology such as capitalist ideology, revisionist ideology and flunkeyist ideology and can change ideologically. Just as when iron is left out for a long time it is acted on by oxygen and rusts and when food is set out for long it is affected by harmful germs and spoils, if a person is not indoctrinated ideologically and is left alone, his brain rusts and is affected by harmful germs, like the capitalist germ, revisionist germ, flunkeyist germ and opportunist germ, and rusts away. Just as a person's body must always be conditioned and preventive injections frequently given so his resistance is strengthened and even though harmful germs penetrate, he does not get sick, so people must be strongly armed with the chuche ideology and always refined ideologically so that they will not alter their ideology. Therefore, the party organizations must place their greatest effort in always arming the party members and workers with the chuche ideology.

In order to arm the party members and workers with the chuche ideology and have them think and act by the requirements of the chuche ideology, the party organizations must work with people thoroughly.

Inasmuch as man decides everything, if the party organizations perform work with people well, raise the level of people's ideological consciousness and arouse their conscious zeal and creativity, everything will go well and if this is not done, the work will not go well. Consequently, the party organizations must thoroughly transform party work into work with people.

The party organizations are not performing work with people well at all now. The most important fault with party work is performing work with people in an administrative style. By the administrative style, that is, by the command and order method, people's ideology cannot be reformed or their revolutionary zeal and awareness cannot be aroused. Moreover, just as each person differs in temperament, physical make-up and degree of preparation, it will not do to perform work with people by uniform methods. Work with people must be continuously performed with a concentration on explanation and persuasion and performed with varied forms and methods in accord with the particular nature of the subject. There are many types of forms and methods for indoctrinating and exciting people such as lectures, discussions, performing arts, movies and song dissemination and the party organizations must use such formats and methods effectively. The party organizations must have all forms and methods of ideological indoctrination, arm people with our people's chuche ideology and its embodiment, the party line and policy, and render service in revolutionizing and working classizing them.

One of the important questions in accomplishing the ideological revolution is intensifying the organizational life in the party members and workers.

Everyone of our party members and workers must actively participate in organizational living and live within the control of the organization. This must be done so as to be able not to change ideologically but to refine oneself revolutionarily and be faithful to the revolution to the end. In the process whereby one participates in organizational life, performs self-criticism and mutual criticism, people are able to realize what faults they have and to strive to correct them. Consequently, a party member must participate well in party organizational life, a Socialist Working Youth League member must faithfully participate in Socialist Working Youth League organizational life, the same for a trade union member in trade union organizational life; an Agricultural Workers Union member in Agricultural Workers Union organizational life and a Women's League member in the Women's League organizational life.

A person who does not participate in organizational life well and who dislikes to receive the control of the masses, will be unable to polish his brain when it is rusted and thus such a person will undoubtedly make mistakes. The reason cadres make mistakes from time to time, including some of the managers of factories and enterprises and party secretaries, is that they do not participate well in party organizational life and shake off the control of the masses. Party organizations must wage a powerful ideological struggle with the tendencies among the functionaries and workers to dislike to participate in organizational life so as to have them take an active part in party and working group organizational life and always live under the control of the masses.

Another important question in accomplishing the ideological revolution is having the party members and workers establish the revolutionary habit of measuring everything by the yardstick of the party line and policy and act with thorough reliance on it. The party line and policy is a norm of action which clarifies the road for party members and workers to travel in each era and each level of revolutionary progress. In the party line and policy, the lines of action are clarified in all spheres such as how one must live organizational life and wage the class struggle and how one must perform economic work. Thus, the party line and policy must be the starting off point for the party members and workers to think about and act upon all questions and be the norm for distinguishing right from wrong in work.

All the party members and workers must possess the revolutionary trait of working with a thorough reliance on the party line and policy, measuring all problems by the party policy, and tell the difference between right and wrong. They must do this if they are to be able to think and act according to the party wishes and struggle against phenomena which run counter to the party's unitary ideology. A person who does not base his thought and actions on the party line and policy cannot defend the party

or go on fighting to the end in the glorious ranks of revolutionary struggle. Thus, party organizations and party members must make a great effort to set up the revolutionary habits in the workers of relying on the party line and policy in thought and action and organizing all work.

To have all the members of society work and live by the requirements of revolutionary legal norms and regulations is one of the important questions in accomplishing the ideological revolution.

Revolutionary struggle and construction work is not carried out through the strength of one person but rather through the common struggle of many people. When a person lives by himself, there is no problem in his acting as he pleases, but when many people live a collective life and perform organizational activities it will not do to act as one pleases. If many people want to live a collective and organization life, there have to be definite norms and principles of action and everyone must abide by them thoroughly. They must do this to be able to make a unified activity take place and assure that group regulations and order are present.

In the army there are several types of regulations like barrack regulations and garrison regulations. Barrack regulations are concerned with the daily living routine of the soldiers like how the soldiers live their lives every day, how the rooms are kept in order, what salute to give when an officer comes in and how to report. Garrison regulations determine the principles of action for the guards such as the responsibilities of the outpost guards and the method of standing guard and the routine for changing the guard. Because all the soldiers move according to such military regulations, the rules and order are thoroughly assured in the army.

Laws and regulations must be present not only in the army but also in all sectors and units of the state and society. Accordingly, persons who work in state organs; persons who work in factories, enterprises and cooperative farms; persons who study in schools; everybody must work and live according to established rules and principles.

All our laws and regulations must be socialistic and revolutionary and subservient to the cause of socialist construction. The laws and regulations of capitalist society all oppress and exploit the working masses and are supposed to protect the interests and system of exploitation of the exploiting class. We must thoroughly eliminate capitalistic vestiges in all laws and regulations and make new socialistic and revolutionary laws and regulations in accordance with the requirements of the socialist system and our revolution.

All the laws and regulations in our country must be based on the party line and policy and the socialist constitution. The socialist constitution which was adopted in the first session of the fifth Supreme Peoples Assembly is the most fundamental law and principle of action which all citizens must adhere to in a responsible manner. In the socialist

constitution, the principles of state activities in all the spheres of politics, economics and culture, duties of state organs and the basic rights and responsibilities of the citizens are defined. Therefore, concrete work norms and principles of action must be established in all sectors and all units and everybody must be made to work and live by them.

Some functionaries, however, are not establishing concrete policies to carry out the socialist constitution and they are not even studying the socialist constitution. Study of the socialist constitution must be intensified among the functionaries. Along with this, all state economic and cultural organizations must make laws and regulations based on the socialist constitution which are to carry it out and correct the laws and regulations we now have in accordance with the requirements of the new constitution.

Laws are not fixed or unchangeable. Just as revolution ceaselessly develops at a high level, laws and regulations must be amended in accordance with it. Some of the laws and regulations which had been necessary at a democratic revolutionary stage have become unnecessary in the period after the socialist system was established. For example, in the period of the democratic revolution, freedom of business activities was legally assured to heavy and light industrialists but today when the heavy and light industrialists are reformed into socialistic workers and the socialistic production relationships controlled in a unitary manner, laws guaranteeing freedom of private business activities have become unnecessary. When the working environment and conditions change even in the same revolutionary stage, the laws and regulations must change accordingly. In the case of laws on sub-team management, for instance, regulations which were made at a time when there were few tractors in the cooperative farms and the level of mechanization was low, it will not do to enforce them as is, under the conditions today when there are many tractors in the countryside. Just as the material and technological base and working conditions of the sub-teams have changed, so the regulations on the work team system must be changed.

There are, however, not a few obsolete regulations which are not now in harmony with the changed situation. A major cause for the laws and regulations not being corrected in accord with the requirements of the present day is that the functionaries who make the laws and regulations are not in close touch with the present day changes and have fallen behind real life. Laws and regulations which do not properly reflect the real needs of the day and are made according to the subjective views of the functionaries cannot contribute to our revolutionary cause and rather are a hindrance to socialist construction and the people's livelihood.

In a report by a college student who was assigned to the Samgyo Cooperative Farm in Kangso County as a three revolutions team member, it was said that rural stores open their doors at 0900 hours and close at 1800 hours. This is a poor work regulation. It will not do to fix the sales time of rural stores the same as stores in the city. The peasants

go out to work early in the morning and come back late at night. Since they have fixed sales time for the rural stores in this manner when the peasants want to buy goods, they have no recourse but to stop working in the fields and paddies and go to the store during working hours. It might seem to be a simple problem to fix sales time for the stores, but if the concrete situation is not taken into account, and the time is arbitrarily fixed, it will cause much inconvenience to the peasants' lives and a hindrance to production.

Besides this, we think that there are many things in regulations which are now in effect in factories, enterprises and cooperative farms which are not in accord with the interests and actual situation of the peasants. The three revolutions teams must evaluate whether or not the present laws and regulations are in accord with the requirements of the socialist constitution and reality and they must present good proposals for correcting the laws and regulations.

Along with formulating socialist laws and regulations, indoctrination and legal control must be intensified so that the workers will thoroughly abide by them.

The collectivist principle of "all for one and one for all" and the principle of socialist distribution based on the amount and quality of labor is a basic principle which governs social life in our system, and thoroughly adhering to this principle is the sacred duty of all the citizens of our country. The socialist constitution clearly points this out. But some functionaries are still putting private interest ahead of the interests of society and the collective. They say that some of the functionaries at present are riding around in buses and trucks at the cooperative farm as if these were their private vehicles. This is an expression of individualistic selfishness and a violation of the collectivist principle. In addition, there are some people among the cooperative farm primary level functionaries who contribute little work but get the benefit of much labor in return and there are not a few persons among the workers and office personnel who do not finish the work assigned to them but who get their wages and food on time. This is a violation of the principle of socialist distribution.

In order to prevent such instances from occurring among the functionaries and workers legal control must be intensified as well as proper performance of ideological indoctrination work. Experience demonstrates that it is not enough to indoctrinate people communistically by ideological indoctrination alone but legal control based on socialistic laws and regulations must be correctly combined with it. Consequently, party organizations must establish control for all the workers to thoroughly keep the socialist laws and regulations as one of the important tasks and they must struggle to bring this about.

Next, the technical revolution must be energetically carried out.

In order to vigorously engage in the technical revolution, it is important that the functionaries have a correct understanding of the technical revolution. Some functionaries still do not have a correct understanding of the technical revolution nor do they actively struggle to achieve the technical revolution. In a capitalist society, the more technology progresses the larger the number of the jobless and the harder the working conditions and livelihood of the workers become. Consequently, the workers in a capitalist society do not take an interest in technological development and fight against the introduction of new technology by the capitalists. In a capitalist society, no matter how much technology develops and production increases as the result, the plight of the workers, taken as a whole, does not get any better. The capitalists might throw surplus goods into the ocean but they never give them to the workers for free. In a capitalist society, as technology progresses, an extremely small number of exploiters gets richer and, conversely, the lives of a majority of workers get more difficult. It is one of the laws of capitalist society that as technology develops, the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

Society just the opposite, however, in a socialist society. In a socialist society, the technical revolution liberates the workers from arduous labor, increases the production of material wealth and makes the lives of the people more sufficient and civilized. In a socialist society, the more technology develops, labor becomes easier and efficient and people are able to carry out more independent and creative activities. In a socialist society, the technical revolution does not result in surplus labor or unemployment. In a socialist society, it is one of the social phenomenon that labor is always in demand. Thus, the workers in a socialist society have a deep interest in technological progress and devote all their strength and skill to develop technology. It is precisely this that is fundamentally different between the technical revolution in a socialist society and technical reform in a capitalist society.

We must carry on the technical revolution if we are to be able to eliminate the discrepancy between heavy and light labor and between agricultural and industrial labor, liberate all the workers from arduous labor, gradually eliminate the discrepancy between intellectual and physical labor, rapidly develop production capacity and build a communist society where all the members of society work according to their ability and receive according to their needs.

Vigorously accelerating the technical revolution is an urgent task which we face in order to lessen the strain on labor to be performed, to increase per capita production and further achieve socialist construction.

If the technical revolution is not carried out it will be impossible to lessen the strain on labor or increase per capita production. As socialist construction advances, new factories endlessly spring up and new production sectors continue to be established. But the labor situation in our country today is very strained. Due to a labor shortage, we are unable to run properly those factories which have already been built nor build new factories on time.

If the technical revolution is vigorously carried out in factories and enterprises so that labor can be conserved to the tune of approximately 50,000 workers, groups like the youth shock brigade can be organized with the labor so new mines can be developed, needed factories can be further built and more tideland can be reclaimed.

We are planning to build large-scale chemical plants in the western district but cannot begin construction due to lack of labor. We have many mines to develop but cannot because of a labor shortage. Nowadays, the demand for copper is increasing daily but because of a labor shortage, even though there is a lot of copper underground, we cannot extract it. We are planning to build a synthetic rubber plant but cannot do so because of a labor shortage and are importing a lot of rubber from other countries every year.

We must build a new large-scale vinalon plant and a vinyl chloride plant. A vinyl chloride plant must be built and the production of vinyl chloride increased considerably so as to be able to produce many more daily necessities and increase grain production as well.

One of the important ways to increase grain production in our country, which has little cultivated land, is to reclaim tideland to obtain new soil and quickly plant grain there to have more crops. It is not so difficult to block off the sea to reclaim tideland. It is important, though, to rapidly remove the salt content from the new soil. If the soil is left fallow after reclaiming tideland it will take 7-8 years before grain can be planted there. To quickly eliminate salt content from tideland, a filtered irrigation system must be established. To reclaim tideland and establish a filtered irrigation system, more synthetic resin plants must be built than there are at present.

If more synthetic resin plants are built, vinyl pipe production increased and water sprinkling irrigation systems and filtered irrigation systems widely introduced, the yield per chongbo of field crops will be able to be increased much more than at present. If water sprinkling irrigation systems and filtered irrigation systems are put into operation, 4 tons of corn could be easily reaped from a chongbo and later on, if all goes well, 5-6 tons per chongbo could be reaped. If irrigation systems are put into operation in all the 70,000 chongbo of fields which can be mechanized in our country, and 5 tons of corn per chongbo harvested, 3.5 million tons of corn could be produced. Also, there are 300,000 chongbo

of fields in our country which can yield three crops every 2 years and if three crops are planted in these fields every 2 years, 1 million tons more grain can be produced there as well. The paddy area of our country is approximately 650,000 chongbo. Considering that 5 tons of rice per chongbo of paddy can be produced on the average, 3,250,000 tons could be produced. Thus, if agricultural production is brought together at a high level in our country and present land is properly utilized, nearly 10 million tons of grain can be produced in 1 year.

If we are to perform all this work to reclaim tideland and obtain more soil and properly utilize present land, much labor will be needed.

But we now have insufficient labor sources and the country's labor situation is very difficult. Under circumstances in which we are directly confronting the ringleader of world imperialism, U.S. imperialism, there is no recourse but to have a large army. This further strains the country's labor situation. If we decrease the army, the country's strained labor situation will be eased somewhat but under the present circumstances, the army cannot be readily decreased. As we all know, we have proposed several times to the south Korean authorities that the U.S. imperialist aggressors be expelled from south Korea, a peace agreement be concluded to guarantee that the north and south will not exercise military force, military armament competition will be halted and the armed forces of north and south Korea will be decreased. The south Korean authorities, however, have rejected our just proposal on the pretense of the non-existent "threat of invasion of the south" and continue to maintain a large military force of over 700,000 men. The south Korean authorities not only have no intention of reducing their armed forces but continue to introduce various up-to-date arms and operational equipment from other countries and, at the same time, are preparing to start a new war. Under such circumstances, it is impossible for us to reduce our armed forces unilaterally.

The only way to ease the strained labor situation in our country's present situation today is vigorously pursuing the technical revolution. The purpose for our setting up the three technical revolutions tasks at the fifth plenum of the party was to liberate the workers from hard and arduous labor along with easing the strained labor situation in our country.

In order to vigorously accelerate the technical revolution, it is necessary, above all, to begin with eliminating conservatism, flunkeyism, technological mysticism and experientialism which are hindrances to the accomplishment of the technical revolution. In as much as the technical revolution is one of the revolutions, it cannot be furthered without the struggle with conservatism, flunkeyism, technical mysticism and experientialism which stand in the way of technological development. Conservatism, flunkeyism, technical mysticism and experientialism have absolutely no connection with our party's chuche ideology and they are bad ideologies which are absolutely incompatible with the chuche ideology. Today, the greatest obstacle to advancing the technical revolution is flunkeyism and mysticism regarding technology. Because there is a lot of flunkeyism and mysticism about technology in the minds of the functionaries, they are unable to boldly make new machinery. They say that numerous researchers in the farm

machinery research center of the Academy of Agricultural Science sit down to study farm machinery but they are still unable to make good farm machinery in accordance with the actual situation in our country. Some scientists and technicians at present, having no thought of designing and making good farm machinery themselves, think only of copying things in other countries; but good farm machinery cannot be made in accordance with our country's real situation in this manner. Farm machinery for use in countries where the soil is soft and has no stones cannot be right for our country where rocky fields and paddies are in abundance. Consequently, one should not merely think of copying other country's farm machinery but should use one's head and make new farm machinery suitable to the actual situation in our country. If one is to take a look at farm machinery from other countries, one should take a look at those of countries where the situation is similar to ours. This is the only way that will be helpful in making farm machinery in accord with the actual situation of our country.

Along with flunkeyism and technical mysticism, conservatism and experientialism also are large obstacles to technological progress and the development of production. In the agricultural sector, for instance, it seems that the functionaries of this sector are ensconced in stubborn conservatism and experientialism and so, for the last few years, the forward progress in our country's agricultural production was lethargic and the rural technical revolution, as well, did not advance quickly.

We must boldly crush flunkeyism, technical mysticism, conservatism and experientialism and vigorously push ahead with the technical revolution. In particular, the scientists and technicians must perform research work from the chuche standpoint and design and make various kinds of high efficiency machinery urgently needed in accomplishing the technical revolution.

In achieving the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, mobile grain threshing machines are urgently needed. In the plains like Pakch'on and Mundok counties, they cut the rice in paddies far removed from the threshing site, transport it by tractor to the threshing site and after threshing, carry the chaff once again back to the paddies. Thus, at the meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee a short while ago, we presented the task of making mobile threshing machines for the plains. When mobile threshers are made, the rice sheaves will not be transported to the threshing site in the fall but will be threshed right there on the paddies: the grains are loaded away while fertilizer can be made from the rice straw and chaff. If the rice straw and chaff are piled up in the paddies and broken down by lime, good fertilizer can be obtained. By so doing, scarce labor can be conserved in the countryside and tractors can be used for other work to lessen the arduous labor of the peasants to a greater extent.

Not only mobile threshers, but also high efficiency rice seedling transplanters and rice harvesters are urgently needed. Consequently, we must perform research work to design and make such machinery so as to make many [pieces of] good farm machinery which can be used widely in our country's fields.

In order to design and make various kinds of high efficiency machinery, the toiling masses must be enabled to participate in this work on a wide scale. The work of technological reform like designing and making new machinery and further improving equipment cannot be completed sufficiently solely by the work of a few technicians and specialists. The broad working masses must be enabled to actively participate in this work so that technological reform can endlessly occur in all sectors and units and the technical revolution can be rapidly fostered.

If we want to have the working masses widely participate in the technological innovation campaign, the technological functionaries must render positive assistance to the creative designing of the workers. When a creative idea is born from among the workers, no matter how slight or naive it might be, the technical functionaries must put it up for collective discussion and discuss it concretely and if there be any technical deficiencies in it, they must join strength to help. They must thereby bring the inventive idea of the workers to completion and apply it in production. By so doing, the workers will actively strive to produce inventive ideas with confidence and many good ideas will spring from the working masses.

Labor must be greatly reduced by the technicians, experts and the broad working masses joining forces and vigorously carrying out the technological innovation campaign. Accordingly, we must ease the strained labor situation in our country and raise the production to double in the future.

In accomplishing the technical revolution, South P'yongan Province must take the lead nationwide. In South P'yongan Province there are large metallurgical plants including the Kangson Steel Works which plays an important role in the country's economic development, and there are large machine plants like the Sungni Motor Vehicle Factory and the Kiyang Tractor Factory. We must exert greater effort to heighten the mechanization and automation level in such factories in South P'yongan Province and rapidly increase production.

In the Kangson Steel Works, closed circuit television monitoring of the overall production process must be rapidly realized and gradually developed into remote control. By so doing, we must produce much more steel which is required for the economic development of the country and the accomplishment of the technical revolution. In the Sungni Factory Complex and the Kiyang Tractor Factory, automated assembly lines must be rapidly completed and the production of motor vehicles doubled and the production of tractors tripled in 1-2 years.

Along with vigorously waging the technical revolution, the labor made available by the technical revolution must be distributed properly. As the technical revolution progresses in the heavy industrial sector, mainly women labor is released and the right person should be assigned to the right position according to their temperament and capability. Accordingly, we must make sure that there will be no instances of quitting because of unsuitable work. If the already reduced number of women cease to work and leave the factory, we will lose satisfaction in waging the technical revolution and we will be unable to perform the work of revolutionizing and working classizing the women properly. Small light industrial plants or production cooperatives should be set up alongside the large factories in the heavy industrial sector so women can continue to come to the factories and work.

Next, the cultural revolution must be actively carried out.

In accomplishing the cultural revolution, it is important to quickly raise the cultural and technological level of the workers and thoroughly establish production and daily life-related culture. The three revolutions teams should concentrate on these three questions and vigorously accelerate the cultural revolution.

First, work to raise the cultural-technological level of the workers must be organized well. In particular, the work of widely disseminating technical know-how must be intensified among the workers. If the level of technical know-how of the workers is not quickly heightened, production cannot be developed whether in the cooperative farms or factories or enterprises. Because their level of technical knowledge is low, the supervisory functionaries and farmers in the cooperative farms are unable to farm scientifically and are tied down by experientialism. If they are to farm scientifically, technological study must be intensified among the cooperative farm supervisory personnel and farmers so they can learn such things as agronomy, crop raising, fertilizer usage and farm machine science.

We must actively strive to correctly establish technical study systems in all the cooperative farms and factories and enterprises, have knowledgeable persons teach those who lack knowledge and have all the workers learn technological know-how. We must carry out technical knowledge dissemination work on a wide scale through methods of one person teaching ten, ten persons teaching a hundred, and a hundred teaching a thousand so that in the near future, the ranks of engineers and technicians will be quickly increased and raise the level of technical knowledge of all the workers one stage higher.

Properly establishing production-related culture is an important work to which all the factories, enterprises and cooperative farms must exert their efforts.

If production-related culture is not correctly established in the factories and enterprises, good products cannot be produced. The production environment of the factories must be clean and a system and order must be established in production so as to be able to produce good machinery and good cloth and daily necessities. In addition, production-related culture must be properly established in order to preserve the health of the workers as well.

Mechanical equipment must be kept in proper repair and maintenance, in the factories and enterprises and, when necessary, must be neatly painted so as to make all the mechanical equipment glisten; all equipment must be given loving care. Moreover, the machinery which is unrealistically placed in position must be realistically positioned so as to elevate the utilization rate of production floor space and assure the orderly flow of semi-finished products through the production process.

Factory buildings must be repaired at the proper time and the building exterior made presentable and the roof laid so it does not leak. Moisture removal and airing facilities must be installed in the factories, the floor kept clean, cleanup always performed neatly and dust eliminated. Also, lighting facilities must be properly installed in the factory.

Piping passing through the factory interior which should be buried underground should be buried, and those exposed should be properly and neatly insulated against cold.

The roads within the factory compound should all be paved. If there is no cement, it is good to spread clay and gravel and tamp it firm or put down slate or large rocks. The factory fences should also be well made and the factory environs beautified.

By so doing, the factory interior must be adorned like a palace and the factory compound and surroundings must be made to look like a park.

In establishing production-related culture it is important to package the products well and store and handle the raw materials and products in an orderly fashion. All factories must have product packaging equipment, frugally package all the products by size, be sure to make finished product and raw material storerooms and have the raw materials and products stored in storerooms in an orderly fashion. In the raw material and finished product storerooms, a system of orderly receiving and disbursing goods must be set up.

In the cooperative farms, management of the soil and farm machinery which are the basic means of production in agriculture must be performed well. Land readjustment must be well done, fields made regular and footpaths between paddies and field borders always kept neat. In the field borders with steep slopes, rocks could be piled or willows planted so that rain water cannot erode the soil, and water drainage ditches laid regularly and

repaired frequently so that they do not leak. In particular, the campaign to take loving care of farm machinery must be widely conducted to have all the agricultural workers properly manage and carefully run various kinds of farm machinery such as tractors.

The members of the three revolutions teams must go into factories, enterprises and cooperative farms to vigorously conduct the ideological struggle to eliminate antiquated habits of not managing machinery and production facilities properly and running them any old way and must render assistance in the systematic management of the machinery and production facilities through their own actions.

Along with production-related culture, daily life-related culture must be thoroughly established.

Many successes were achieved in the work of modernizing the cities and countryside in the past but there are still many shortcomings. In South P'yongan Province, for instance, there are several county seats and village centers which are attractively set up but the majority of the rural villages are not.

If more new housing with modern facilities is to be built and the streets attractively laid out in proper proportion in order to beautify and set in order the cities and rural villages, readjustments must be made quickly. In South P'yongan Province this year, 40,000 new rural dwellings with modern facilities must be built.

Along with building more new modern housing, all the houses and villages must be neat and clean. The campaign to beautify the houses and villages must be vigorously carried out on a mass scale.

The Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] members and the Young Pioneers must take the lead in the campaign to beautify the houses and villages. The SWYL organizations of every level including the SWYL Central Committee must set up the beautification of the houses and villages as an important task for the SWYL and Young Pioneer organizations and actively organize and mobilize all the SWYL and Young Pioneer members for this work.

We think that the most appropriate leaders in this work of beautifying the houses and villages are the high school students. Since all the adults go to work, they have no time to spend beautifying the houses and villages. Consequently, it would be good to have the high school students take charge of this work. The high school students are generally 12-17 years old and if the work of beautifying the houses and villages is entrusted to them, they will do a good job. Sanitation honor guards are organized in the schools at present but the sanitation honor guards do not go any farther than taking care of their own schools. In the future, the sanitation honor guards must not only beautify the schools but also make a positive effort to always keep their houses and villages clean and attractive.

To keep the houses clean and beautify them culturally the conditions necessary for doing this must be furnished.

So that the peasants can fix up their houses, the state must sell them such things as cement, door paper, oiled floor paper and wallpaper. If cement is placed in bags of several kilograms each and sold at the building materials shops and rural stores, the peasants could buy them and fix their verendahs and fences and even repair their ondol flooring. In as much as South P'yongan Province is producing several hundreds of thousands of tons of cement itself, it would be good to put aside several ten thousand tons for sale to the peasants. The countries must earmark the cement for sale to the peasants and see to it that it is not used for other purposes. Along with cement, a great deal of such things as plaster, glass, glass cutters, nails, door paper, oiled floor paper and wallpaper must be sold to the peasants. If the countries run their local industrial factories properly, then can produce as much of these goods as they want and sell them to the peasants.

In order to beautify the countryside and further improve the living conditions of the rural populace, rural running water systems must be rapidly achieved. At the fifth plenum of the party, we presented the task of putting rural running water systems into effect but this work has not yet been achieved in some localities. Accordingly, the rural women not only suffer inconvenience in their living conditions but some of the peasants in the plains also suffer due to lack of drinking water. According to the line which the fifth party plenum set forth, rural running water systems must be set up in all localities and rapidly completed.

The factories and enterprises must make an effort to beautify the workers' study halls and cafeterias and recreation areas. In addition, all the factories and businesses and cooperative farms must set up modern, clean cultural facilities such as meeting halls, day-care centers and kindergartens and manage them well.

In establishing daily life-related culture it is important that the workers be enabled to keep their clothes neat and clean. The workers in the factories and enterprises must establish habits of wearing neat, clean clothing to and from work and in the streets and when working, they must be certain to wear neat work clothes in accordance with working conditions and industrial safety regulations. In addition, everybody in the city and countryside, including women and children, must be able to always dress neatly and cleanly in accordance with socialist life style.

In order to have everyone dressed neatly and cleanly, a campaign to set up clothing factories including women's clothing factories must be conducted on a wide scale. Accordingly, in all localities, all the people must be able to obtain and wear various kinds of clothing. In particular, women's clothing and pre-school children's clothing must be made for sale. Pre-school children's clothing must be made in both specialty clothing factories

and in the commercial networks so that all the pre-school children can be dressed in attractive clothing. At present, there are only a few places which make and sell senior citizen's clothing so a lot of clothing for senior citizens must be made and sold.

The struggle to improve the workers' nutrition must be actively engaged in as well. In particular, an effort must be made to ease the problem of side-dishes. The campaign to raise domestic animals such as chickens and pigs must be conducted on a mass scale so all the workers can eat eggs and meat.

By raising only five chickens per household, the children can be fed eggs every day. Chickens can be raised by the cooperative farm work teams as well. The Number Three Work Team of the Changsuwon Cooperative Farm in the Samsok District of Pyongyang has been raising chickens next to the threshing site for several years now and 190 eggs are laid per chicken each year. When chickens are raised next to the threshing site, it is not necessary to give them feed. In addition, almost no management work is needed. A farmer of advanced years or too weak to do hard labor could be placed in charge of tending chickens and collecting eggs. If the cooperative farm work teams each raise 100 chickens through these methods, eggs can be fed to the day-care center and kindergarten children without missing a single day.

A campaign to raise dairy cows must also be conducted. From now on, many small tractors must be made and furnished to the countryside to supplant ox-carts and dairy cows must be raised instead of burden oxen. Along with dairy cows, many goats must be raised. Thus, milk must be regularly fed to the day-care and kindergarten children.

Along with this, a great deal of attention must be paid to have the workers eat simple fare. In particular, many foodstuff factories must be established. A corn products factory must be built in each of the provinces, corn prepared there to produce various kinds of foodstuffs such as meal, molasses, syrup, cookies, sugar, oil and liquor.

In accomplishing the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the factory and enterprise guidance functionaries must not become objects of the struggle but rather take the lead in the struggle. To do so, the guidance functionaries must, above all, lead good party organizational lives. In the past, not a few guidance functionaries in some of the factories lived outside the control of the party organization. They were slack in attending party meetings, did not accept much criticism from subordinates and did not study well either. It is evident that the guidance functionaries stem from the working class but after becoming a cadre, they were bureaucratized and they fell behind technologically. In a nutshell, not a few guidance functionaries were already out of date. The technology they learned in high school in the erstwhile Japanese imperialist era was stone age technology. Even the technology learned in

our colleges after the liberation is not in accord with today's reality because the instructors were not armed with the chuche idea and were taught under conditions of inadequate textbooks and school facilities. The guidance functionaries must positively strive to decisively intensify study and accept the control of the party organization. In addition, the guidance functionaries must join forces with the three revolutions teams and make a positive effort to correct deficiencies.

They say that factory and enterprise guidance functionaries like the directors and chief engineers, have begun to recognize their errors and this is a very good thing. Because people who wage revolution always raise the appropriate banner and follow the correct line, they will necessarily be victorious and people who are tinged with a conservative, flunkeyist, revisionist or capitalist ideology will utterly fail.

Factory and enterprise work team leaders and workshop chiefs must be made to actively participate in production work.

We always mention this, but it is very important that primary level functionaries like work team leaders or workshops chiefs set the standards by their own actions in production work. The factory and enterprise work team leaders and workshop chiefs, to use military terminology, are like platoon and company leaders. In the army, platoon and company leaders are commanding officers who fight alongside the soldiers and give direct battle commands. To gain victory in a charge on the enemy, the commander must first shout "follow me!" stand in front of the soldiers and rush toward the enemy lines. If the commander does not do so, but stands behind and tells the soldiers to charge and pushes them out in front, victory cannot be gained in battle. In the anti-Japanese armed struggle, we always stood in front of the soldiers and took command of the battle, exposed to danger, and in camp, we relieved the soldiers and stood watch ourselves. All the commanders in the anti-Japanese guerrilla army did likewise. Because they did so, the members of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army were all confident of victory and always fought bravely against the enemy. The work team leaders and the workshop chiefs in factories and enterprises also must set the standards by their own example in production work and actively arouse the workers' zest for production.

It goes without saying that work team leaders in factories and enterprises must participate in production work but it is good that the workshop chiefs as well participate in work several weeks a year. It will be good if they would take part in work together with the cooperative farm management committee members for about 80 days. Anyhow, the workshop chiefs must set up a definite time for the purpose of participating in production work and adhere to it thoroughly.

If the work team leaders and workshop chiefs are to set the standards by their own actions in production work, young people should be appointed as work team leaders and workshop chiefs. It would be a good thing to

replace with young people those work team leaders and workshop chiefs who are presently of advanced age or too weak to take part in manual labor. Among the old work team leaders and workshop chiefs are some people who have contributed much and such persons could function in an advisory capacity. It is not appropriate for women with many children or housewives to be work team leaders or workshop chiefs. In as much as they have to visit the day-care center frequently and take pre- and post-natal leave, they cannot set the standards in production by their own example. Especially in the countryside during campaign periods like the rice seedling transplanting and weeding periods, if the sub-team leader or work team leader goes on pre- or post-natal leave, they cannot assure success in the campaign. Consequently, whether it be in cooperative farms or factories or enterprises, it would be good not to appoint as sub-team leaders, work team leaders or workshop chiefs women for whom it is difficult to set the standards in production work by their own actions.

The members of the three revolutions teams must not be content with their preliminary success in the first battle but must continue to deepen the struggle. The members of the three revolutions teams have not yet gone deep within the masses. The three revolutions team members must go deep within the masses to actively arouse a revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom in them. Accordingly, the members of the three revolutions teams, the guidance functionaries in the factories, enterprises and cooperative farms and all the workers must join forces and more vigorously engage in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

For the members of the three revolutions teams to successfully accomplish the prestigious revolutionary task entrusted to them, they should not become arrogant or vainglorious but must be ever humble and live exemplary lives. They must do so if they are to receive the love and respect of others. They must act so as to elicit unanimous comments like, "the three revolutions team members who have been sent in a group from the Party Center; they are truly like the Party Center's special brigade and honor guards; we must learn from the example of the three revolutions team members." The members of the three revolutions teams must never be slothful in guidance work but must continue to maintain a high revolutionary spirit. This must be done if the members of the three revolutions teams are to be able to criticize and guide others.

I firmly believe that the members of the three revolutions teams and party organizations of all levels who have accepted the militant task of accomplishing the three revolutions and have been sent to each locality throughout the whole country will magnificently repay the party's confidence and expectation by successfully accomplishing the prestigious revolutionary responsibilities entrusted to them.

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WOMEN'S UNION CALLS FOR MORE ENERGETIC MOBILIZATION OF ITS MEMBERS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Nov 76 p 3

[Article: "Let Us More Energetically Organize and Mobilize All Members of the Women's Union in Carrying Through the Five-point Nature Remaking Policy Laid Down by the Great Leader": "Women's Union Holds Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee"]

[Text] Pyongyang (KCNA) 10 November--The Women's Union held the seventh plenary meeting of the Fourth Central Committee in Pyongyang for 2 days, 7 and 8 November. On its agenda was the question of thoroughly carrying through the programmatic teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song before the twelfth plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee.

Attending the plenary meeting were Chairman Kim Song-ae of the Women's Union Central Committee, members and candidate members of the Women's Union Central Committee, and functionaries of all province (directly administered city), city (district), county, factory and enterprise committees of the Women's Union.

First the plenary meeting received the instructions given by the great leader at the twelfth plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee.

The plenary meeting heard a report from Vice Chairman Kang Chom-suk of the Women's Union Central Committee and many participants in the meeting took part in the ensuing discussion.

At the plenary meeting attention was called to the programmatic task laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the recent October plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee to occupy the 10 million ton grain height ahead of schedule by further developing agricultural production based on the shining achievements and experiences in this year's farming endeavor, advancing overall socialist construction and thoroughly carrying through the five-point nature remaking policy. It was emphasized that the five-point nature remaking policy laid down by the fatherly leader is a most revolutionary and scientific one precisely reflecting the realistic demands for further developing our country's agricultural production and its possibility.

It was pointed out at the plenary meeting that our party's five-point nature remaking policy is one that unmistakably demonstrates the sagacious leadership and uncanny power of developing revolution being exercised by the great leader in leading the entire party and people ceaselessly to fresh victories always laying down bold and positive struggle lines along with most correct ways and means based on his insight of genius into the demands of developing revolution and the mature questions of life and that this policy is yet another example of the revolutionary leadership art of the fatherly leader who has been and is achieving a continuing upsurge in our agriculture actively preventing unfavorable effects of the cold front sweeping across the globe.

At the plenary meeting attention was called to the bumper crops this year, the greatest ever in this land of ours under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and it was stressed that this pridful achievement scored in agricultural production represents lustrous fruits of the theses on the socialist agrarian question and the chuche farming method elucidated by the respected and beloved leader, a precious fruition of the tireless energetic guidance of the fatherly leader who has been ceaselessly devoting every effort to the development of our country's rural economy.

Pointed out at the plenary meeting were the tasks facing Women's Union organizations and members in the struggle to thoroughly carry through the five-point nature remaking policy laid down by the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today an important task facing workers organizations lies in positively helping the party, heightening their activeness and initiative in carrying through party policies."

At the plenary meeting it was pointed out with emphasis that with that spirit, that vigor they demonstrated in carrying through the decision of the September plenary meeting of 1958 holding fast to the absolute and unconditional principle of the instructions of the great leader, all organizations and members of the Women's Union must energetically launch into carrying through the decision of the October plenary meeting of 1976 and that difficult and stupendous as it is, we do have all the necessary conditions and possibilities for executing the five-point nature remaking policy.

We have sound foundations of the chuche industry and self-supporting national economy consolidated in this land guided by the kindly hand of the fatherly leader, and held dearly to every heart of our people and all Women's Union members is loyalty to the great leader, loyalty more intense than fire. These constitute a decisive guarantee for all victories, it was pointed out at the plenary meeting, and so was stressed that the pridful history of our people's struggle in past periods eloquently shows that when the entire people, solidly united around the great leader in one mind and one will, unswervingly and valiantly fight along the road he indicates they are capable of victoriously carrying out any task no matter how difficult it may be.

If we take to heart the five-point nature remaking policy elucidated by the great leader and revolutionarily grapple with it in order to carry it through we are quite capable of brilliantly executing this enormous task within a short period of time, it was pointed out at the plenary meeting and so was emphasized that organizations of the Women's Union must more energetically inspire their members to the task of remaking Mother Nature by planning and organizing organizational political work deeply explaining and permeating among them the programmatic instructions given by the great leader before the October plenary meeting.

At the plenary meeting it was noted that the task to carry through the five-point nature remaking policy laid down by the great leader is very magnificent in scope and it was stated with particular emphasis that all members of the Women's Union must energetically extend aid to this task in terms of labor and material as an all-out mass movement mobilizing and utilizing every potential and possibility to the hilt.

The plenary meeting heard this remark made that organizations and members of the Women's Union must love land and tend it with care, turn all pieces of land productive, seek out one more pyong of land, thus positively struggling to increase grain yields to the maximum.

The valuable experience gained by Women's Union organizations in the past 1-2 years in the struggle to have each person plant 1,000 grain-plant roots on the average shows that there is no limit to seeking out additional pieces of land and turning them fertile to their full potential once everyone is determined to carry through the instructions of the great leader. This was pointed out at the plenary meeting and it was stressed that all Women's Union organizations must more energetically wage the struggle for each person to plant 1,000 grain-plant roots launching a mass movement to reclaim swampy lands, remove stone walls and effectively utilize either side of railroad tracks, roads, waterways and earthen ridges.

It was emphasized at the plenary meeting that with the slogan of the party "let no land lie idle, not one single square inch of it!" held high, Women's Union organizations at all levels must indoctrinate their members in the spirit of loving land and tending it with tender care.

At the same time it was pointed out that Women's Union organizations must wage the struggle to produce more compost and humus, more than 3 tons per member per year on the average for forwarding to cooperative farms and to positively increase the unit yields taking tender care of newly sought out additional pieces of land.

At the plenary meeting it was pointed out that solving the question of labor is crucial in extending effective aid to the nature remaking task and it was stressed that Women's Union organizations at all levels must, based on scientific calculations and planning, organize work force and spiritedly launch the work of aid

in labor and that Women's Union organizations in urban residential areas must organize women's aid teams and energetically help socialist rural areas.

Women's Union organizations at all levels must at the same time intensify the effort of searching and mobilizing idle materials and supplies thus contributing to the manufacture of the necessary equipment for dry field irrigation, it was pointed out at the plenary meeting.

At the plenary meeting it was also pointed out that Women's Union organizations and members must positively take part in the rewarding task to rapidly increase grain production thoroughly carrying through the five-point nature remaking policy and at the same time, further contribute to the enrichment, strengthening and development of the country and improvement of the standard of living for the people steadfastly, diligently and meticulously managing national and personal housekeeping.

With the remark that Women's Union organizations at all levels must continue to energetically push forward the movement to do good turns socially it was stressed at the plenary meeting that all members of the Women's Union must responsibly manage existing mulberry fields taking good care of them to make them even more worthwhile and at the same time, create new mulberry fields on a planned basis.

At the plenary meeting it was noted that in consultation with those branches concerned the task of creating mulberry fields must be carried out based on correct calculations of their economic factor and closely linked to the work of flood control and water conservancy and it was pointed out that in order to energetically push forward this task in accordance with existing conditions in their respective areas Women's Union organizations at all levels must impart a general understanding of the task involved, formulate plans by stages, and take advance measures to obtain mulberry saplings.

At the plenary meeting it was also pointed out that organizational political work must be strengthened in order that with local geographical conditions taken into consideration such economically significant oil-bearing trees as Japanese White Pine trees, punji trees and indigo trees may be planted on a large scale and that each and every farming household may plant many Chinese Walnut trees in and around its yard.

At the plenary meeting it was emphasized that in order to successfully carry out the rewarding tasks facing organization and members of the Women's Union it is most important to enhance the combat skills and roles of Women's Union organizations.

To this end, it was pointed out at the plenary meeting that the unitary ideology system of the party must be firmly instituted within Women's Union organizations and that indoctrination in the unitary ideology system of the party and revolutionary indoctrination, class indoctrination, must be strengthened among Women's Union members in order that all organizations and members of the Women's Union

may hold fast to the absolute and unconditional principle in carrying through the teachings of the fatherly leader.

At the plenary meeting it was pointed out that Women's Union organizations must from time to time sum up the progress in the struggle to carry through the five-point nature remaking policy and in the movement to do good turns socially and widely popularize commendable examples thereof and that in particular, this task must be conducted closely linked to the campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions so as to score great achievements at an early date.

In order to respond in loyalty to the warm concern being shown by the great leader all functionaries of the Women's Union must give priority to political work, work with people in accordance with the demands of the Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method, heighten the revolutionary fervor of members of the Women's Union, go in deep among the masses and untangle tangled links and positively inspire members of the Women's Union to fresh labor exploits setting examples by their actions, it was stressed at the plenary meeting.

There can be no fortress our people cannot occupy nor is there any force that can block our forward movement, it was pointed out at the plenary meeting and so was stressed that all organizations and members of the Women's Union must give great joy and satisfaction to the fatherly leader by further contributing to occupying the 10 million ton grain height ahead of schedule launching creative labor struggle loyally upholding the five-point nature remaking policy uniquely laid down by the great leader.

Those attending the plenary meeting firmly resolved to give joy to the great leader and tender their loyal report to him by brilliantly carrying out the revolutionary tasks at hand thoroughly arming themselves with the immortal chuche ideology of the great leader, constantly tempering themselves in revolutionization and working classification through rewarding practical actions in revolutionary organizational life and socialist grand construction and further enhancing the combat skills and roles of Women's Union organizations.

The plenary meeting adopted a relevant written decision.

12153
CSO: 4908

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIAL FOCUSES ON MACHINE INDUSTRY

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2315 GMT 6 Dec 76 SK

/NODONG SINMUN 6 December editorial: "Let Us Score an Upsurge in Machine Industry To Meet the demand of the New Revolutionary Mission"/>

/Summary/ Noting that upholding the Kim Il-song's programmatic teaching at the 12th session of the 5th KWP Central Committee, all workers and technicians in the machine industry are vigorously waging a struggle to effect a higher upsurge in machine production, the editorial says that "the vital revolutionary mission assigned to our party and people today urgently demands a new upswing in the machine industry."

Dwelling on Kim Il-song's instructions, the editorial stresses that "to effect a new upsurge in the machine industry sector is one of the decisive factors in further developing the overall industries of the country, and vigorously pushing ahead with the technical revolution in all fields of the people's economy."

The editorial also points out that the tasks of improving the extractive industry and power industry, which are the most decisive factors in fostering the chuche-based industries of the country, as well as the militant task of bringing about an upsurge in transportation, can only be accomplished through more production of large-type trucks, large excavators, compressors, generators with large capacity, high-speed extractive facilities, electric locomotives and large freight cars.

Urging the expediting of the general mechanization of the rural economy, the editorial states that more tractors, water pumps, electric motors and other modern types of farming equipment should be produced so that the five-point nature-remolding program to produce 10 million tons of grain can be successfully accomplished.

The editorial also points out the need for more production of such modern machinery and equipment as diesel engines, refrigeration equipment, and fish school finders for fishing boats, in order to increase fishing production.

It also says that "to increase the production of various types of equipment by effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in the field of machine industry is a decisive factor in further expediting the development of the overall people's economy, including the electric power industry, extractive industries, transportation, the rural economy, marine product industries, and foodstuff processing industries, and is also a vital factor in bringing about an epoch-making advance in the three tasks of the technical revolution."

The editorial continues: "All the party members and working people in the factories and enterprises in the machine field industry must respond to the expectation of the great leader and the glorious party by bringing about a new turning point in the production of tractors, trucks, machine tools and other equipment required for the nature-remolding projects" urging them to display a sense of responsibility and spirit of self-reliance in fulfilling their assigned tasks.

The editorial urges the guiding functionaries of the factories and enterprises producing tractors, trucks and varied machinery, to establish a firm system and strong working discipline in the cooperative production activities among the workers and technicians.

Stressing the need to increase the quality of machine industry products, the editorial points out that "the workers, technicians, and the functionaries of all machine industry factories and enterprises must keep in mind that increasing the quality of machinery products is an important demand in our party's policies regarding the machine industry."

In conclusion, the editorial urges all workers and functionaries in the machine industry sector to effect a new revolutionary upsurge in the production of machinery products, upholding Kim Il-song's instructions and the "banner of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions."

CSO: 4908

CHONGNYON OFFICIAL SCORES ROK CABINET CHANGES

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 9 Dec 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 December (KCNA)--Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), made public a statement on December 6 disclosing the deceptive nature of the "cabinet reshuffle" carried out by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique on the fourth, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Saying that their "cabinet reshuffle" is, needless to say, a sinister deceptive trick to realize their wild desire for long-term office and prop up the fascist system by all means, he bitterly denounced with surging indignation this trick of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

He noted: The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique stage such a "cabinet reshuffle" whenever they find themselves in a hopeless quagmire. This is their base habitual tactics. The Pak Chong-hui fascist bandits, traitors for all ages, leave no means and method untried to maintain their "revitalized" dictatorial system. They have perpetrated without hesitation such despicable acts as paying bribes to their masters, the U.S. imperialists.

The so-called "cabinet reshuffle" of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is a sinister scheme to veil such vices and mislead the growing condemnation from the South Korean people and the world people. With no despicable ruse, however, can the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique veil the seamy side of the disclosed misdeed, or calm down the people's hatred and denunciation that erupted like a volcano.

In conclusion, he held that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must discontinue the never-to-be-condoned treacherous acts, stop the fascist suppression of the South Korean people fighting for the democratization of society and national reunification, immediately release the illegally detained democratic figures and patriotic students, and step down from "power."

CSO: 4920

RED CROSS CONFERENCE ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOUTH KOREA

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 10 Dec 76 OW

[Text] Panmunjom, 10 December (KCNA)--The 20th Red Cross working-level meeting was held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission from 10 this morning, according to the spokesman of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the meeting, deputy head of the delegation of our side, Chu Chang-chun, stated: We cannot but see another year out without breaking the deadlock of the talks owing to the insincere attitude of the South Korean side, despite all sincere efforts bent so far by our side for an early resumption of the full-dress talks and the successful conclusion of the discussion on the agenda item. He stressed that difficulties lying before the working-level meeting should be tided over and the matter set to rights.

If the South Korean side truly wants to substantially alleviate the sufferings of their fellow countrymen in the spirit of humanitarianism, it must bend due efforts to remove the inhuman factors of fostering antagonism and confrontation between the compatriots from the stand of unity and reunification, he stressed, and declared:

Firstly, we hold that in South Korea the violation of human rights should be stopped unconditionally, and people's elementary rights and freedom of democratic activities be guaranteed in accordance with the noble humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross and the unbiased world public opinion.

Secondly, we maintain that in South Korea the policy of confrontation and split, hampering the solution of the humanitarian question, should be renounced, a climate of great national unity created, and the movement for peaceful reunification actively promoted.

Thirdly, we assert that the South Korean Red Cross must return to the original stand of Red Cross and show all sincerity in the efforts for the solution of the humanitarian question.

In conclusion, Deputy Head Chu Chang-chun stressed that the South Korean side must remove a terror-ridden atmosphere, an atmosphere of confrontation in South Korea, and create a climate for the humanitarian talks at an early date so that the eighth full-dress talks of the North and South Red Cross organizations may be opened in Seoul, and give up the unwarranted act designed to create confusion in the talks, or turn them into political ones by raising problems not included in the agenda.

The South Korean side, however, refusing to give up its previous unhumanitarian and splittist stand, and shamelessly trying to shift the responsibility for the delay of the talks on to our side, repeated the unjust assertion, bringing forth such preposterous questions as "visit to the ancestral graves."

The deputy head of the delegation of our side logically refuted such assertion and preposterous demand of the South Korean side, and repeatedly demanded the South Korean side to accept our fair proposals.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on February 11 next year.

CSO: 4920

EDITORIAL URGES PREPARATION FOR NEXT YEAR'S WORK

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2313 GMT 10 Dec 76 OW

/NODONG SINMUN 11 December editorial: "Brilliantly Bring This Year's Operations to an End and Thoroughly Prepare for Next Year's Production"]

[Text] Working people across the country are now making positive efforts to successfully bring this year's operations to an end in the agricultural and industrial fields, and in all other sectors of socialist construction, and to make efficient preparations for next year's production, upholding the programmatic teaching of Comrade Kim Il-song at the 12th plenum of the fifth party Central Committee and the policy line on grand socialist construction.

To thoroughly prepare for next year's production while brilliantly fulfilling this year's tasks is of very great significance in causing endless increases and leaps in socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, has taught: "Just as we must make proper combat preparations if we are to defeat the enemy in a battle, we must make foolproof preparations for production if we are to achieve success in production." Thoroughly preparing for production is a basic demand under a production system, and an important precondition for standardization of production.

Just as we must make foolproof combat preparations prior to a battle in order to win victory over the enemy, we must make proper foolproof preparations for production in order to bring about endless upswings in production, and to attain a higher goal.

Holding high the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--set forth by the great leader, we must energetically accelerate grand socialist construction during the next year, advance industrial and agricultural production at sustained high speed, further improve the people's livelihood, and energetically advance our revolution and construction.

To this end, it is imperative to meet more satisfactorily the demand of the national economy for fuel and energy by continuously giving firm priority to the extraction and electric power industries, the primary sectors of the national economy, and to accelerate overall economic construction by energetically carrying out railway transportation--which serves as an artery of the country and as a transportation network of the national economy--and other transportation tasks.

It is also necessary to further boost the production of consumer goods as the people's livelihood quickly improves, and to bring about a new, epoch-making upswing in the development of the fishing industry.

Attaining sustained, high-speed growth of agricultural production is one of the most important tasks in building the socialist economy.

If we are to endlessly boost grain production by thoroughly implementing the great leader's programmatic instruction to the 12th plenum of the fifth party Central Committee, we must insure the timely production of farming equipment and materials, including chemical fertilizers, tractors and automobiles, and of equipment and materials needed for nature-remaking projects.

These weighty and immense tasks before various sectors of the national economy can be brilliantly performed only when our functionaries and working people make efficient preparations for next year's production simultaneously with energetic efforts to successfully bring this year's operations to an end.

Brilliantly fulfilling this year's tasks, and thoroughly preparing for next year's production, is indeed a very important task to be performed in bringing about endless upswings in socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions, further reinforcing the revolutionary base of the country as firmly as a rock, and dynamically advancing our revolution and construction without interruption.

Guidance personnel and working people in all fields and units of the national economy must be well aware of the significance and importance of preparations for next year's production in energetically carrying on grand socialist construction, and they must leave nothing to be desired in brilliantly bringing this year's operations to an end and making foolproof preparations for next year's production.

Party members and working people of all factories and enterprises must properly understand that it is a precondition for a great upswing in next year's production to energetically wage a "speed battle" and overfulfill this year's production tasks. They must also use every potential with fiery loyalty, and perform brilliant feats in a home-stretch effort to overfulfill this year's plans and tasks.

A preemptive task to be performed in thoroughly preparing for next year's production calls for properly maintaining and putting existing machinery and equipment in good condition so as to insure their maximum performance.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, has taught: "Factories and enterprises must maximize the operational rate of machinery and equipment and make energetic efforts to build up production speed."

Machinery and equipment serve as basic weapons for production. Only by organizing the operation of machinery and equipment and properly operating all machinery and equipment without a hitch can we stabilize production.

In recent years numerous new factories and enterprises have been put into operation and the productive capacity of our industry has grown as never before. Under these circumstances, it is more urgent than ever to properly inspect and maintain equipment in a planned way, keep adequate spare parts handy, and raise the operating rate of existing machinery and equipment.

Herein lies the potential of production growth. This has been clearly proved by the experiences of various production units which achieved endless innovative successes in grand socialist construction tasks.

Guidance personnel of factories and enterprises must work out measures to maintain and put existing equipment in good condition so as to insure their full performance, and see to it that their factories go all out to carry out assigned tasks one after another in an aggressive manner, and that enough spare parts for 3 months are stockpiled without fail.

Furthermore, it is imperative to analyze the performance of existing equipment, remove signs of poor performance and inefficient production process on one's own, technically improve equipment, and raise technical standards.

To bring about a greater upswing in next year's production, we must fully enhance the performance of existing equipment and simultaneously accelerate and complete the on-going construction of industrial facilities at an early date so that these productive facilities can have an effect on developing the national economy and improving the people's livelihood in the next year.

In particular, power plant builders must fully accelerate and complete at an early date construction projects for large-scale power plants, including the Chongchonggang thermal power plant and the Unggi thermal power plant now under construction, and the Pukchang thermal power plant auxiliary facility project, thus making an active contribution to insuring that next year's demand for electric power is met satisfactorily.

Pre-empting raw and other materials and tapping their resources occupy an important position in accelerating preparations for next year's production.

What is of particular importance in this connection is that collieries and mines, which undertake the primary sector of industry, drastically boost the production of coal and various minerals, and create full conditions for this.

In terms of the national economy, to increase coal production through the extraction industry, and to boost the production of various minerals, is linked to proper preparations for next year's production.

All colliers and mines must deem it an honor and be proud to serve in the forefront of grand socialist construction as revolutionary fighters of the great leader, and sharply increase the production of coal and minerals, thus insuring that thermal power plants, iron mills, light industrial factories, and other factories and enterprises in various fields of the national economy again put production on a high plane and on a stable basis in the next year without having to worry about fuel and raw materials.

In particular, it is imperative to create many more spare coal cutting sites and mining sites for next year's production by carrying out tunnelling and stripping operations on a pre-emptive basis.

Factories and enterprises in various fields of the national economy must properly understand that a drastic boost in production, and proper preparation for next year's production by collieries and mines, is linked to proper preparations for next year in their own fields and units [factories and enterprises]. Thinking along these lines, they must tap all resources and potential and produce timber, coal cars, pipes and other materials, and necessary machinery and equipment in a responsible and timely fashion.

In particular, personnel and workers of all factories and enterprises must intensify efforts to prevent any possible waste, and practice economy in a manner worthy of masters of the national economy, create raw and other material resources, and produce and build much more with existing equipment, materials and manpower.

At a time when all fields and units are faced with the task of properly preparing for next year's production, what is of particular importance is to properly insure the supply of what is needed for farming so that another splendid harvest can be reaped in the rural economy field, one of the two major fields of the national economy.

Personnel and working people of factories and enterprises in the machinery and chemical fields and in other fields concerned must regard as a firm guiding compass the programmatic instruction of the great leader to the 12th plenum of the fifth party Central Committee and produce tractors, automobiles and parts, chemical fertilizers, herbicides, vinyl covers, and all other farming equipment, in a timely and responsible manner so as to facilitate next year's farming.

At the same time, they must make and supply quickly pumps, motors, transformers, and pipes, needed for nature-remaking projects, thus insuring that the brilliant fruits of nature-remaking projects, which are being energetically carried out in all provincial areas through the selfless efforts of working people across the country, are reaped without fail.

Personnel and working people in the railway transportation field must make stubborn efforts to organize a perfect transportation plan, accelerate and quickly complete the maintenance of freight cars, raise their operational rate, and thus transport machinery and equipment to be used for next year's farming and various other items needed in all fields of the national economy in a timely and responsible way.

Whether we succeed in the immense task of successfully bringing this year's operations to an end, and making foolproof preparations for next year's production, depends upon our guidance personnel performing organizational and political tasks in a manner worthy of masters.

Guidance personnel of economic organizations and factories and enterprises must set up a concrete, workable plan to insure the successful fulfillment of the tasks; must work out details conducive to the implementation of the plan; take field trips to acquaint the broad masses of producers with the details of tasks to be performed, and show them how to perform the tasks, and must properly bring into play their revolutionary zeal and inexhaustible potential, thereby brilliantly fulfilling this year's production plan, and thoroughly preparing for next year's production.

In particular, party organizations must strengthen political work among party members and working people, and dynamically encourage and lead all people to perform assigned tasks responsibly and in a manner worthy of masters, and with the understanding of the absoluteness the great leader's teachings and the party's policy. At the same time, we must thoroughly remove signs unworthy of masters, such as stalling preparations for next year's production under the pretext of given circumstances.

A year is drawing to a close, and a new year is drawing near. Therefore, now is the decisive time for all fields and units to victoriously bring this year's operations to an end without losing time, and to accelerate preparations for next year's production.

Personnel and working people in all fields and units of the national economy must successfully bring this year's operations to an end with fiery loyalty to the great leader, make full preparations for next year's production, and thus continue to bring about revolutionary upswings in grand socialist construction tasks.

CSO: 4908

SOFIA CONFERENCE APPEAL ON SOLIDARITY WITH KOREA

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 13 Dec 76 OW

[Text] Sofia, 11 December (KCNA)--The international trade union conference for solidarity with the Korean workers and people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country held in Sofia adopted an appeal to the workers and trade union organizations throughout the world to strengthen the movement of solidarity with the Korean workers and people.

The appeal said: All the attendants of the conference representing trade union organizations in different continents and regions and international organizations unanimously expressed their firm determination to develop joint action and further strengthen international solidarity in the struggle against the threat of a new war in Korea by the U.S. imperialists, and for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, and the realization of the reunification of Korea.

Considering that the struggle of the Korean workers and people is an inseparable part of the world trade union movement, and the struggle of the entire peace-loving forces against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, and for national independence and peace, democratic development, and social progress, the conference appeals to the workers and trade union organizations of all countries to further strengthen joint action to smash the manoeuvres of the imperialists to ignite a new war in Korea, and successfully develop the movement of solidarity supporting the struggle of the Korean workers and people.

The conference also calls upon the trade union organizations and workers of all countries:

--to demand the United States Army to withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along nuclear weapons, mass destruction weapons, and all other weapons;

--to demand an immediate end to the provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the Seoul puppet clique against the Democratic Peopls'e Republic of Korea and,

--to demand that the Korean military armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The conference appeals to the U.S. workers and trade union organizations to actively struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea contrary to the will of the entire Korean people who desire the reunification of the country, and to the opinion of the world people who love peace, and to oppose the production and transport of weapons and war supplies to be introduced into South Korea.

The conference appeals to the workers and trade union organizations of Japan to resolutely fight against the machinations of the Japanese reactionary forces which are intensifying neo-colonialist domination over South Korea in league with U.S. imperialism, offering Japan as a U.S. base of nuclear attack and aggression.

As already emphasized at the Colombo summit conference of non-aligned countries, if a war breaks out in Korea, it will expand to Asia and the world. To take joint action to thwart the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists in Korea, therefore, is a task of the workers and trade union organizations of all countries and the world trade union movement.

The conference also appeals to the workers and trade union organizations of all countries to further strengthen the international solidarity movement to thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

The conference appeals to the workers and trade union organizations of all countries to strongly denounce the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's fascist repression of the South Korean workers, peasants, intellectuals, and other democratic, patriotic forces demanding the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The conference appeals to the trade union organizations and workers of all countries to exert their influence upon their governments so that the latter may take joint action at the United Nations and specialized organs for guaranteeing human rights, democratic freedom, and trade union right in South Korea, and defending the legitimate national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The conference appeals to the trade union organizations and workers of all countries to conduct a movement to put pressure upon the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to release promptly all the arrested and imprisoned patriots of South Korea.

Your international solidarity and all your measures for supporting the just cause of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from their country, and the achievement of national reunification, will be a great encouragement to the fighting Korean workers and people.

KOREAN GROUP IN JAPAN SCORES OUTRAGES IN ROK

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 17 Dec 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 December (KCNA) -- The "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity With the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" made public a statement on the 15th denouncing the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique's hideous outrage of confirming the death and jail sentences imposed upon Korean youth and students from Japan, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The statement noted that the Pak Chong-hui fascist hangmen at a murderous trial held at the puppet supreme court on the 14th confirmed the death sentence imposed on Paek Ok-kwang, ex-general secretary of the "Korean Youth Association in Osaka" and penal servitude up to 5 years inflicted upon Choe Yon-suk, Korean student from Japan studying at the Seoul University, and four others on groundless charges of involvement in the "campus spying case" and that they demanded heavy penalties for Kim Tae-chung and 17 others involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and poet Kim Chi-ha.

These hideous outrages are an unpardonable challenge to public opinion at home and abroad. Bitterly denouncing the gangsters, and strongly demanding the release of the detainees and never-to-be-condoned atrocities which cannot be justified with any pretext, the statement noted:

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's atrocious act is intended to wriggle themselves out of the tight corner they have been driven into by the exposure of their bribery of the U.S., the anti-"government" struggle of the students, and feud within the puppet regime by resorting to the fascist "policy of strength," the statement noted, and declared:

The Pak Chong-hui fascist clique must look straight at the stark reality, stop the fascist brutalities at once, release all the patriotic political prisoners, and step down from "power."

CSO: 4920

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS DATE OF KIM WORK ON NONALINEMENT

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 17 Dec 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 17 December (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorials to the first anniversary of the publication of "The non-alignment movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

An editorial of NODONG SINMUN headlined "A Powerful Weapon for Intensifying the Nonalignment Movement and Hastening the Victory of the Cause of Anti-Imperialism and Independence," says that the idea and theory of the non-alignment movement expounded by the great leader in his work are an embodiment of the independent line and anti-imperialist revolutionary line put forward by him on the basis of his immortal chuche idea, and an important component of the system of his great ideas and theories of the world revolutionary movement.

The scientific and revolutionary idea, theory and policies of the nonalignment movement advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his immortal classic work provided the people with a precious ideological and theoretical asset, and a powerful weapon of struggle for vigorously promoting the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and further developing the world revolutionary movement, the editorial stresses, and continues:

The work gives a correct exposition of the essence of the nonalignment movement and its position in the world revolutionary movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "The nonalignment movement is a powerful movement opposed to the aggression and plunder of imperialism and colonialism and the nonaligned countries are the strong newly emerging forces confronting the reactionary forces of imperialism."

The editorial goes on: The nonalignment movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force because it is a movement and revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era, an era of independence and era of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The definition of the nonalignment movement as a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present era clearly explains one of the basic problems concerning the strategy of the world revolutionary movement, and it is a great asset for the development of the people's struggle for liberation.

The work gives a clear exposition of the great role of the nonalignment movement in the development of the world revolution and in world affairs, the editorial notes.

The birth of the new-emerging forces, the nonalignment forces, the non-alignment movement, and their growth and development, exerted and are exerting strong influence on history and the revolutionary development, the editorial says, and goes on:

The appearance of the powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force decisively strengthened the world revolutionary forces and tipped the balance of international forces in favour of revolution and to the disadvantage of the imperialist reactionaries.

Moreover, the growth and strengthening of the new-emerging forces and the development of the nonalignment movement have a tremendous impact on great changes taking place in the world.

Through its correct exposition of the great role of the nonalignment movement in the development of the world revolution, the work instills great pride in the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces and the oppressed peoples, powerfully inspires their revolutionary struggle, and makes it possible to develop with purposefulness the struggle of the peoples of the new-emerging forces to carry out the cause of national liberation and the overall nonalignment movement strictly in accordance with the principle of anti-imperialism and independence.

Saying that the nonaligned countries are faced with the task to vigorously promote the cause of anti-imperialism and independence by concerted efforts, the editorial continues:

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, it is important for the nonaligned countries to further intensify the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Today, the imperialists are resorting to crafty double-dealing tactics in opposing the countries of new-emerging forces, and when they find it impossible to realize their aggressive design by peaceful means, they use, without hesitation, force of arms. Apart from the anti-imperialist struggle, the nonaligned countries cannot successfully accomplish the tasks for defending the revolutionary gains, consolidating national independence, achieving independent development, building a new society, and bringing about the prosperity of the country.

In order to step up the anti-imperialist struggle, the countries of the new-emerging forces should form an anti-imperialist united front and unite strength to strike blows at the imperialists and colonialists, the editorial points out, and stresses:

It is an urgent task of the nonalignment movement to hold fast to independence. Independence is what keeps a country and nation alive.

Saying that self-sustenance in economy is a material basis of independence. [as received]

The nonaligned countries are confronted with the task to build an independent national economy and achieve self-sustenance in economy.

The idea of stepping up the anti-imperialist struggle and firmly adhering to independence clarified in the work is a revolutionary idea enunciating the basic stand to be held fast to by the peoples of the nonaligned countries in the historic struggle to carry the cause of national liberation to completion and their tasks.

Developments over the last one year bear eloquent witness to the correctness and vitality of the idea, theory, and policies clarified in this historic work, the editorial says, and notes:

Especially, the fifth summit conference of nonaligned countries held in Colombo strikingly demonstrated the united strength of the nonalignment movement advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence, smashing all the obstructive manoeuvres of the imperialists.

The editorial goes on: The principles of the nonalignment coincide with those of the independent internal and external policies pursued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with all its consistency.

Our republic, proceeding from its consistent independent policy, has actively supported the nonalignment policy, and regarded the struggle of the nonaligned countries as its own struggle.

Saying that with the unanimous support and approval of the nonaligned countries the Democratic People's Republic of Korea became a dignified member of the family of the nonalignment movement, the editorial stresses: the Korean people will make every effort to strengthen and develop the nonalignment movement.

CSO: 4920

PAPER SCORES PERSECUTION OF KIM TAE-CHUNG, OTHERS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 17 Dec 76 OW

[NODONG SINMUN 17 December commentary]

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 December (KCNA)--Papers today carry commentaries denouncing the Pak Chong-hui fascist cutthroats for inflicting capital punishment and heavy penalties upon Kim Tae-chung, a democratic figure, and others involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation," poet Kim Chi-ha, and Paek Ok-kwang and other Korean youth and students from Japan.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary brands this hideous act of the South Korean fascist clique as a criminal attack on the South Korean people, and a high-handed challenge to fair public opinion.

Noting that the democratic personages and youth and students, whom the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique try to punish at all costs, are patriotic democratic personages who fought undauntedly against the present colonial fascist ruling system of South Korea and for the democratization of society and national reunification and youth and students burning with the sense of justice, the commentary denounces the South Korean fascist group's brutal suppression of them.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are rare fascist maniacs and a gang of traitors without an equal, who dream of saving their ruling system from the crisis at the point of the bayonet, and by a bloody attack on the people, and gratifying their greed for power and enjoying wealth and glory, remarks the commentary.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, driven into a hopeless bog, incurring hatred and rejection within and without for their unheard-of fascist outrages and dirty corruption, are becoming undisguised in their war manoeuvres against us on the one hand, and intensifying fascist suppression on the other, in an attempt to threaten the people and break their resistance internally, and divert elsewhere the attention of the public externally, points out the commentary.

It continues: The consecutive murderous "trials" of democratic personages and patriotic students were a link in the whole chain of the premeditated machinations of the puppets to bridge over the hopeless crisis they are facing.

But this is a death-bed tremor of the doomed. The recent meeting and demonstration of students of the Seoul University, and the declaration issued by them, prove that the patriotic struggle of the students and people is stoutly growing even under the harsh suppression by the bayonet, and it is developing into a new mass resistance, declares the commentary.

The brutal suppression by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is rousing the people in a more powerful struggle, and it will land the puppet gang in a greater international isolation, it stresses in conclusion.

CSO: 4920

HAEJU CEMENT PLANT REPORTS UPSURGE IN PRODUCTION

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 17 Dec 76 OW

Text The workers at Haeju cement plant are now effecting a great upsurge and innovation to send more cement to grand socialist construction sites. They are increasing their cement production daily through the sound technical management of existing facilities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: "The central task to be carried out this year in socialist economic construction is to complete the still unfulfilled goal of the six-year plan and make complete preparations for the initiation of the new prospective plan."

The workers at this plant, who have made continuous efforts to increase cement production since the beginning of this year, are now actively working to introduce the remote control system into their production process, and increase the capability and operational rate of existing baking furnaces, thereby producing 20 percent more cement than the same period last month.

Showing an attitude worthy of masters in maintaining their facilities and technical control, the workers at baking furnace No 3 are taking good care of their furnaces. They have reduced the length of time between periodic furnace maintenance jobs, improved the raw material feeding system of their furnace, and succeeded in maintaining required furnace temperatures, thereby steadily increasing their clinker output.

They are also actively working to recover waste oil from the baking furnace to use it in running their generators, thereby saving coal and increasing the production of cement.

The workers at baking furnace No 1 have pledged to show their loyalty to the respected and beloved leader by sending more cement to socialist construction sites. With the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they have produced many automation apparatuses on their own to realize the automation

of their furnace operation while maintaining and operating their modern productive facilities in a more technical and skillful way. They have also actively adopted the high-temperature baking method. Thus, they have increased the average daily clinker output by 30 percent over the same period last month.

The workers at the engineering, processing and molding workshops, who are always setting a good example in facility management, have been vigorously pushing ahead with the technical innovation campaign to effect a new up-surge in production. For instance, the workers at the engineering workshop, through the cooperation and creative support of the technical innovation team members, have adopted 10 efficient technical innovation programs, and established a perfect command system over major work processes, thereby making it possible to sharply increase the production of cement with existing facilities and manpower.

Through the help of the "Three Revolution Team" members, the technical functionaries and workers of this plant are effecting an upswing in the technical improvement of their facilities. Upholding the three red flags of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, they have adopted various technical innovations in the processes of [word indistinct], drying, pulverizing and baking, to greatly increase the overall worth of the cement production facilities.

CSO: 4908

UNGGI THERMAL POWER PLANT INCREASES OUTPUT

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 17 Dec 76 OW

[Text] The workers at Unggi thermal power plant consider it the highest honor and joy to practice loyalty to the great leader and have been expediting their electricity output with untiring and vigorous efforts. They have been maintaining high output standards since the beginning of this month, too.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: "The over-all industrial development requires us to give priority to the domain of electricity over other industrial sectors."

The workers assigned to turbine No 1, who are constantly working hard to carry through the great leader's teachings, speedily completed the repair work for their generator, and are now producing a greater daily output of electricity than in the same period of last year, while displaying power.

Yi Su-hui, Chu Kwan-chun, Yo Chu-nan, and Han Ki-mun--all energy control workers at the energy output workshop--are doing their best to produce as much electricity as they can and send it to all sectors of the national economy. By strictly following technical requirements in the management of boilers, they raised combustibility by 10 percent over the previous time, thereby producing 3,000 tons [as heard] of electricity per hour.

The workers at the generator workshop, the turbine generation workshop and the electric automation workshop are also maximizing electricity production by bringing all generators into full operation through energetic technical innovations.

CSO: 4908

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS KIM'S AGRICULTURAL GUIDANCE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 18 Dec 76 OW

[NODONG SINMUN 18 December editorial]

[Text] Pyongyang 18 December (KCNA)--Today is the 15th anniversary of the founding of the new system of agricultural guidance, the most superior form of socialist agricultural management, by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Papers dedicate editorials to this anniversary.

They stress that the new system of agricultural guidance established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most advanced and chuche-based system of socialist agricultural guidance, which makes it possible to give a scientific guidance to the rural economy by industrial method.

NODONG SINMUN says in its editorial: The founding of the new system of agricultural guidance brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche idea and the revolutionary mass line was a revolutionary turn in the solution of the question of the guidance and management of socialist agriculture and a great event which opened a highway for the construction of the socialist countryside and the development of agricultural production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Because the cooperative farms were enlarged and their technical equipment was rapidly improved, and because the technical revolution came to the fore as a top priority, immediate task in the countryside, it was absolutely necessary to abolish the old administrative system of agricultural management and establish a new system of management based on the industrial method."

In our country, the socialist relations of production came to hold undivided sway with the successful completion of agricultural cooperativization. The cooperative farms were enlarged and an overall rural technical revolution was making headway. Such new circumstances urgently demanded a more smooth solution of the question of the guidance and management of the rural economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went down in person to Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province, and indicated original basic orientation and ways of improving the guidance and management of the socialist rural economy, and founded a new system of agricultural guidance for carrying them into practice, grasping in good time the matured demand of the developing reality with his unusual sagacity and perspicacity.

With the establishment of the new system of agricultural guidance, notes the editorial, the county cooperative farm management committee, the specialized agricultural guidance organ of the state, began guiding and managing the socialist rural economy by industrial method, conducting all management activities in a planned and organized manner, and giving a technical guidance in agricultural production as in industry, unlike under the old work system in which the county people's committee guided the rural economy by administration method.

With the founding of the new system of agricultural guidance with the county cooperative farm management committee as its keystone, the agricultural guidance organs became able to guide production by industrial method and increase the state's material and technical assistance to the rural economy, with a unified control over the modern material and technical means and technical forces serving agricultural production, thus making closer the productive relations between industry and agriculture, and successfully realizing the organic combination of ownership by all the people with cooperative ownership, the editorial says.

It stresses: The founding of the new system of agricultural guidance by the respected and beloved leader through the application of the fundamental principles of economic management based on the chuche idea was, indeed, a historic event that brought a radical turn in the guidance and management of the agricultural rural economy. The founding of this chuche-based system of agricultural guidance led to a constant upsurge and leap in the construction of the socialist countryside, and in agricultural production.

The founding of the new system of agricultural guidance, which is displaying such a great vitality in the revolutionary practice of our country, by the great leader carries a great importance in the struggle for promoting the construction of the socialist countryside and the development of agricultural production, finally solving the peasant question and agricultural question, and achieving the complete victory of socialism, notes the editorial. It continues:

The great leader, basing himself on the immortal chuche idea, the revolutionary mass line, and the generalization of the rich experiences gained in the solution to the rural question in our country, founded the unique theory on the state guidance and management of the cooperative economy, and established the new system of agricultural guidance, providing the party and state of the working class with a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for expediting the construction of the socialist countryside.

The great leader has made an immortal, outstanding contribution to the development of the theory of socialist economic management, and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class, by advancing the first flawless idea, theory, and policy for correctly resolving the question of the guidance and management of the agricultural rural economy, and establishing the most revolutionary and unique system of socialist agricultural guidance.

In conclusion, the editorial refers to tasks for further displaying the great potential of the new chuche-based system of agricultural guidance.

Papers also give accounts of a report meeting held in Sukchon County on the 15th anniversary of the founding of the new unique system of agricultural guidance by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4920

KCNA REPORTS ANTI-ROK RALLY IN PHILADELPHIA

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 19 Dec 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 19 December (KCNA)--South Korean residents in the United States held a mass rally in Philadelphia recently where they determined to overthrow the Pak "regime," according to a report.

The rally adopted a declaration and resolution.

The declaration said that "democracy should be brought to South Korea at the earliest possible date." It added: No one will bring us democracy. It should be "won" by the Koreans themselves "through their fight."

The declaration held that the movement for democratizing South Korea "should prove to be a detonating fuse in reunifying the country partitioned by the foreign forces."

The movement of compatriots overseas against dictatorship and for democracy should be "a widespread popular movement embracing people of all segments except the group of those fawning upon the privileged dictator" of South Korea, the declaration stressed.

The three-point resolution called for forming a united front of democratic forces in the United States and, at the same time, establishing ties with various countries and getting ready to fight a decisive battle for the overthrow of the Pak Chong-hui "regime."

Demanding that the Pak Chong-hui clique step down from "power" and abolish the so-called "revitalized system," the resolution called for carrying on the powerful struggle till this demand has been met.

The resolution opposed whatever form of aid of outside forces to the Pak Chong-hui "regime," and strongly demanded an immediate halt to it.

New York Demonstrators Condemn Pak Clique

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 19 Dec 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 19 December (KCNA)--The committee for solidarity with the Korean people, the "U.S.-out-of-Korea Committee" of the youth against

war and fascism, the guardian committee for supporting Korea's reunification, and other anti-war and anti-fascism struggle organizations, December 10 stated a powerful demonstration in New York, according to a report.

The demonstration was participated in by a large number of U.S. people and Koreans in the United States, who denounced the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

The demonstrators marched toward the South Korean puppet consulate through different blocks of the city, carrying streamers and placards bearing the words "Long live the independent reunification of Korea!" "U.S., get out of South Korea!" "U.S., renounce the hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" "Away with dictator Pak Chong-Hui!" "Expel agents of the South Korean 'Central Intelligence Agency'!" "Release imprisoned South Korean politicians!" and "U.S., ship nuclear weapons out of South Korea at once!"

Cars and pedestrians stopped, and passers-by expressed support and sympathy for the just struggle of the demonstrators who marched vigorously, shouting slogans. They read handbills and appeals distributed by the demonstrators.

Carried in an appeal were a photograph showing South Korean puppet police bandits wielding rifles and bayonets and indiscriminately arresting guiltless people, and words denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their fascist suppression, "two Koreas" plot, and new war provocation manoeuvres, and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and mass destruction weapons from South Korea.

The demonstration was followed by a meeting.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman of the committee for solidarity with the Korean people condemned the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for arresting and imprisoning innocent people and inflicting penalties upon them with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists, and stated that as long as the U.S. troops keep occupying South Korea, the South Korean puppet clique's suppression will continue.

Once an end is put to the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea, and to the U.S. "aid," Pak Chong-hui, the rascal, will meet his doom, he said. He called for waging a stauncher struggle to bring earlier the day.

Read out at the meeting was a telegram of solidarity sent by the U.S. west region committee for solidarity with the Korean people to the attendants of the demonstration.

The telegram expressed firm solidarity with the demonstrators, and called for conducting a vigorous nationwide signature campaign for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and an end to the U.S. "aid" to the repressive "regime" of Pak Chong-Hui.

DPRK PUBLISHES KIM IL-SONG'S TALK ON RURAL BANKING

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 20 Dec 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 20 December (KCNA)--The publishing house of the Workers Party of Korea brought out in pamphlet form "On Some Experiences on the Rural Banking Work," a talk of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, with workers of the party and economic organs on July 7, 1976.

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pointed to the weighty significance of the rural banking work in ensuring agricultural production and the development of the rural economy at each stage of the development of revolution and rapidly improving the backward rural economy and impoverished peasants' livelihood, particularly in the countries newly independent from the imperialist colonial yoke.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Our party founded the Peasants' Bank following the agrarian reform right after liberation, and enhanced its function and role, thereby successfully solving the rural financial question."

In his work, the great leader referred to the purport of the founding of the Peasants' Bank after the enforcement of the agrarian reform, and propounded in detail the function and orderly organizational and management system of the Peasants' Bank and ways for securing the fund for its founding.

The great leader said that, as our party took the chuche-based stand of the rural banking work in conformity with the requirements of the revolution in its new stage in the period of the democratic revolution, the period of fatherland liberation war, and the period of the socialist revolution, and put forward a correct policy of loaning activity, the principles to be abided by in loaning, and concrete ways for increasing the loan fund, the Peasants' Bank made a great contribution to consolidating the economic foundation of the rural economy and improving the peasants' life.

The great leader underscored the necessity of the gradual transition of the rural banking work from the loaning work of the cooperative credit organs to the supply work of fund by the stage after the completion of socialist agricultural cooperativization, and said that the rural banking system with the peasants' bank as its backbone was reorganized into a new rural banking system with the Central Bank as its backbone and, at the same time, credit cooperatives were organized in all rural areas to meet the demand of the members of the cooperatives for the consumption fund.

The great leader taught that the rural banking work had been developed so as to conduct the supply of fund to the rural community in a planned way with the support of the state by separating the loaning function from the Central Bank and founding the industrial bank mainly engaged in loaning with a view to specializing the banking work and strengthening the function of the financial control of the banking organs.

"On Some Experiences in the Rural Banking Work," the historic work which consummates the unique idea of banking of the great leader who founded the Peasants' Bank of the chuche-based stand and has strengthened and developed it in compliance with the demand of the developing revolution, is a programmatic document which must be taken as the guiding compass in the banking work and a revolutionary document which furnishes precious experiences in the solution of the problem of funds for the countryside to the peoples who have entered the building of a new society.

CSO: 4920

SOUTH KOREAN CHILDREN SOLD TO U.S. SLAVERY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 20 Dec 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 December (KCNA)--Tens of thousands of South Korean children have been sold to marauders of the United States and other countries to suffer inhuman treatment, falling victims to the trade of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in compatriots. Worst is the lot of the South Korean children who have been sold to U.S. imperialist cannibals.

A typical example is the tragic life of the two brothers and a sister sold from South Korea to a Johnson in California, the United States, four years ago. They were forced to slave labour in hunger under the harsh whip of this devil from the first day and were locked up in a dark warehouse.

They attempted to run away from this devilish den on April 12 this year, unable to endure the torture. But they were caught and beaten by the master and the youngest of them was crippled for life. Their tragic lot is well proved by the fact that the youngest one, 16 years old, weighed 28 kilograms.

A woman in New York threw a 2-year-old South Korean child on the concrete floor of the kitchen and trampled her to death when she refused to eat whatever food was given to her. A farm owner in Texas beat an "adopted" child from South Korea till one of his legs was broken when he cried.

A South Korean child, who was sold to a rascal in Minnesota state, was forced to become a dumb [as received] for life to please his son, a deaf-mute, and over 100 South Korean children, who were sold to an acrobatic troupe in New York, have been made "human-animals" imitating the cry of the chicken, the dog, and the monkey, to gratify the curiosity of the American rich men as tools of money-making.

More than 7,500 South Korean children sold to the U.S. by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are all forced to the same miserable lot. This is the consequences of the evil doings of traitor Pak Chong-hui, the flunkeyist and human-butcher without an equal in the world.

For their long-term office and money-making, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique resort to brutal fascist suppression and irregularities and corruption, sell not only South Korean workers, peasants, and technicians, but also orphans and other children abroad, and sell even kidneys, hearts, and bronchi of dead children.

A number of secret slave trade organs have been set up by the Pak Chong-hui gang, and tens of thousands of South Korean orphans and children have been sold abroad at prices between 1,200 and 12,000 dollars.

CSO: 4920

ROMANIAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT GROUP ARRIVES IN DPRK

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0326 GMT 22 Dec 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 22 December (KCNA)--A party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic composed of Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and vice-premier of the government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, and others, arrived here on December 21 by special plane upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the republic.

Set up with due respect in the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people.

A large crowd of working people in the capital warmly welcomed the delegation at the airport, waving bouquets of flowers and sending up cheers.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, and personages concerned.

They were also met at the airport by Ambassador Dumitru Popa and staffers of the Romanian embassy here, and Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to our country.

CSO: 4920

LIBYAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION TOURS DPRK

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 22 Dec 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 December (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists are the common enemy of the Libyan and Korean peoples. We will expose before the whole world the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

The Libyan people will always positively support the Korean people's struggle.

So declared head of the delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Libya Ahmed Abu Jalloud, its general secretary, after inspecting the memorial of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of their "mightiness" were forced to bite the dust by the chuche-based military idea and strategy and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The fatherland liberation war fought by the Korean people recorded an exemplary page in the history of the national liberation war. The U.S. imperialists are the igniter of the Korean war.

The delegation paid a visit to historic Mangyongdae. There the head of the delegation said: We are happy, as the first delegation of trade unions from Libya, to have come first to the historic place where Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, was born and spent his childhood.

The guests were shown round the Korean revolution museum. The head of the delegation said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted his all solely to the work for the interests and happiness of the people.

This is why the Korean people infinitely revere and respect the great leader President Kim Il-song, the guide of the Korean revolution.

The delegation also inspected the Pyongyang students and children's palace and the Pyongyang metro, and saw an acrobatic performance.

The delegation left here on December 21 by plane after successfully winding up its visit to our country.

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON DPRK PERSONALITIES AND KOREANS IN JAPAN

[Biographic information extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang]

An Ho-kun

Writer; wrote the words for the song "We Will Defend to the Death the Leader and the Party Center" (CHOSON YESUL Sep 76 p 5)

Chi Kyong-su (deceased)

A lieutenant general in the KPA, he participated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Kim Il-song and contributed to the strengthening of the combat strength of the KPA units. He died of illness on 25 August 1976 at the age of 59 (NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 76 p 2)

Cho Tok-yong

Foreman of the Nagwon Machinery Factory; he was awarded the title of Labor Hero of the DPRK for his efforts in improving and strengthening the factory's technical facilities (NODONG SINMUN 18 Nov 76 p 1)

Cho Yong-ch'ul

A functionary of the sector concerned, he was among those seeing off Japanese social activist and author Ota Makoto, who had been visiting the DPRK (NODONG SINMUN 14 Nov 76 p 4)

Ch'oe Chun-kyong

A writer; participated in panel discussion which appeared in CHOSON YESUL (CHOSON YESUL sep 76 p 40)

Ch'oe Pyong-ku

Work team leader at the Nagwon Machinery Factory; he was awarded the title of Labor Hero of the DPRK for his efforts in improving and strengthening the factory's technical facilities (NODONG SINMUN 18 Nov 76 p 1)

Chon Hyong-kyu

A Meritorious Broadcaster; he wrote an article in MUNHWAO HAKSUP [The Study of Modern Korean] on the speech used by television announcers (MUNHWAO HAKSUP No 3, 76 p 45)

Chon Yong-pom

A factory which manufactures motors is known as the Factory Where Comrade Chon Yong-pom Works (NODONG SINMUN 25 Nov 76 p 3)

Chong Ch'ang-kwan

Chief engineer at the Pyongyang Iron and Steel Works; author of an article in NODONG SINMUN on the importance of having the revolutionary trait of overcoming difficulties with one's own efforts (NODONG SINMUN 31 Aug 76 p 3)

Chong Ha-ch'on

A functionary of the sector concerned, he was among those seeing off a French Communist Party delegation which had been visiting the DPRK (NODONG SINMUN 14 Nov 76 p 4)

Chu Chae-sok

A department director in the CHOSON INMIN'GUN Publishing House; he was awarded the "Samil Monthly" Prize for his contributions to the field of press and publications (NODONG SINMUN 1 Dec 76 p 1)

Ham Myong-hwan

Party Secretary of the Locomotive Shop of the 4 June Vehicle Plant (NODONG SINMUN 13 Sep 76 p 3)

Han Pyong-un

A functionary of the sector concerned; he greeted a PRC visiting delegation (NODONG SINMUN 16 Oct 76 p 5)

Ho Kum-chong

Composer and Meritorious Artist (CHOSON YESUL sep 76 p 40)

Hwang Ch'ol-ho

An air force unit of the KPA is known as the Unit to Which Comrade Hwang Ch'ol-ho Belongs (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 20 Aug 76 p 3)

Hwang Kang

Chairman of the Manp'o City Administrative Committee; he wrote an article in CH'OLLIMA Magazine on the 11-year education system (CH'OLLIMA Sep 76 p 24)

Hyon Sang-nin

Editor-in-chief of the CHOSON INMIN-GUN [KPA] Newspaper; he was awarded the "Samil Monthly" Prize for his contributions to the field of press and publications (NODONG SINMUN 1 Dec 76 p 1)

Kang Sok-sung

Director of the Party History Research Institute of the KWP Central Committee (MINJU CHOSON 10 Nov p 3)

Kim Chong-chon

Secretary of the KWP Committee in Pagyon-ri, Kaesong City (CH'OLLIMA Jul 76 p 59)

Kim Ch'un-che

Chairman of the Ogya Cooperative Farm Management Committee in Unjon County; a half-page article on Kim's achievements was carried in NODONG SINMUN (NODONG SINMUN 7 Dec 76 p 4)

Kim Hi-chun

DPRK ambassador to Algeria (NODONG SINMUN 15 Oct 76 p 4)

Kim Hong-il

An editor of the PYONGYANG SINMUN; he was awarded the "Samil Monthly" Prize for his contributions to the field of press and publications (NODONG SINMUN 1 Dec 76 p 1)

Kim Hung-chun

Chief Engineer at the Kyoryang Construction Office, he wrote an article titled "When One Thinks Boldly and Puts It Into Practice Boldly, One Can Be Loyal" (NODONG SINMUN 6 Nov 76 p 3)

Kim Ki-op

An office chief at KCNA; was awarded the title of Meritorious Journalist of the DPRK by decree of Kim Il-song (NODONG SINMUN 5 Dec 76 p 1)

Kim Pyong-ho

DPRK ambassador to Egypt (NODONG SINMUN 15 Oct 76 p 4)

Kim Sin-sop

Comrade Kim Sin-sop is a member of the KPA component designated as The Unit to Which Comrade Kim Yong-yon Belongs; he gave a speech at a military rally held to mark the 20th anniversary of Cuban Revolutionary Army Day (NODONG SINMUN 27 Nov 76 p 6)

Kim Son-pok

Member, Revolutionary Party for Unification (CHOLLIMA Apr 76 p 43)

Kim Son-t'ae

Responsible engineer at Yongyang Mine Kumsan Mining District (NODONG SINMUN 13 Oct 76 p 3)

Kim Song-yol

Chair of Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary History at Kim Hyong-chik Law College (CHOLLIMA Aug 76 p 61)

Kim Sun-hak

Author of an article describing the work of the Hyesan City Committee of the KWP (NODONG SINMUN 28 Nov 76 p 2)

Kim Sun-hak

A guidance worker in the propaganda and agitation department of the Yanggang Provincial Committee of the KWP; author of an article in NODONG SINMUN dealing with the principle of unconditionality as an important requirement of loyalty (NODONG SINMUN 31 Aug 76 p 3)

Kim T'ae-kun

A guidance worker in the Tongch'ang County Party Committee of the KWP, he wrote an article titled "The Important Thing Is That the Party's Revolutionary Fighters Have a High Sense of Self Awareness" (NODONG SINMUN 6 Nov 76 p 3)

Kim U-chong

A functionary of the sector concerned, he was among those seeing off Japanese social activist and author Ota Makoto, who had been visiting the DPRK (NODONG SINMUN 14 Nov 76 p 4)

Kim Yong-am

Lecturer at the Korean Revolutionary Museum (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 5 Sep 76 p 3)

Kim Yong-hak

Functionary of the sector concerned, he was one of the guests at a banquet given by the government delegation of the Chad Republic on 5 November 1976 (NODONG SINMUN 6 Nov 76 p 4)

Kim Yong-pong

Chairman of the Socialist Working Youth League Committee at Kim Il-song University (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 13 Nov 76 p 4)

Ko Pyong-kwon

A reporter for KCNA; he was awarded the title of Meritorious Journalist of the DPRK by decree of Kim Il-song (NODONG SINMUN 5 Dec 76 p 1)

Ku Yong-cho

Author of an article in NODONG CH'ONGNYON: "We beat the American athletes: Participating in the 21st Olympics in Montreal" (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 8 Aug 76 p 4)

Kwon Sun-ok

Head of an office in the Wonsan Fisheries College, he was named a Labor Hero for his achievements in research involving artificial fish breeding methods (NODONG SINMUN 15 Nov 76 p 1)

Kwon Yong-ok

Labor Hero, Kaesong Spinning and Weaving Plant (NODONG SINMUN 3 Oct 76 p 3)

Mun Myong-on

One of the functionaries of the sector concerned who greeted Kim Il-song when he gave on-site guidance at Kim Il-song University on 28 November 1976 (NODONG SINMUN 29 Nov 76 p 1)

No Song-ch'an

One of the functionaries of the sector concerned who greeted Kim Il-song when he gave on-site guidance at Kim Il-song University on 28 November 1976 (NODONG SINMUN 29 Nov 76 p 1)

O Chin-hong

Film script writer (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 19 Sep 76 p 4)

O Hong-t'aek

A writer with the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee; he was awarded the "Samil Monthly" prize for his contributions to the field of press and publications (NODONG SINMUN 1 Dec 76 p 1)

O Ki-ch'un

A section chief at KCNA; he was awarded the title of Meritorious Journalist of the DPRK by decree of Kim Il-song (NODONG SINMUN 5 Dec 76 p 1)

O Kyu-t'ae

A department director at the NODONG SINMUN Publishing House; he was awarded the "Samil Monthly" Prize for his contributions to the field of press and publications (NODONG SINMUN 1 Dec 76 p 1)

O Sok-ung

A factory which manufactures tires is known as the Factory Where Comrade O Sok-ung Works (MINJU CHOSON 25 Aug 76 p 1)

Pak Sung-su

A functionary of the sector concerned; attended a banquet hosted by the KWP Central Committee at which the key speaker was the director of the Party History Research Institute (MINJU CHOSON 10 Nov 76 p 3)

Sim In-kil

Secretary, Primary Level Party Committee, Tanch'on-kun Yangp'yong-ri (NODONG SINMUN 9 Oct 76 p 3)

Sin Hwa-sik

Manager of the Tongwon County Chemical Goods Factory; wrote an article in NODONG SINMUN on working for the party, revolution and the people (NODONG SINMUN 25 Sep 76 p 3)

Sin Ku-hyon

An instructor at Kim Il-song University; participated in a censure meeting at the university to denounce "South Korean suppression of progressive students" (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 13 Nov 76 p 4)

Sok Chin-ho

Work team leader, Chongjin Chemical Fiber Plant (NODONG SINMUN 9 Oct 76 p 3)

Sol Myong-sun

Composer and Meritorious Artist (CHOSON YESUL Sep 76 p 40)

Son Si-nam

Identified with the Hamhung City Security Bureau (NODONG SINMUN 18 Sep 76 p 2)

Song Wan-su

Head of a cultural group under the Ministry of Culture (CHOSON YESUL Sep 76 p 40)

Tong Chae-hyon

Editor-in-chief of KULLOJA: he delivered the 30th anniversary report at a report meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the politico-theoretical journal KULLOJA (NODONG SINMUN 26 Oct 76 p 3)

Yi Ch'ang-mo

Chairman of the Hamhung City Socialist Working Youth League Committee; he gave a report to a "loyalty resolution meeting" held in that city (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 9 Nov 76 p 1)

Yi Ch'ang-pok

Chairman of the Socialist Working Youth League primary level committee at the Sariwon Textile Machinery Factory; wrote an article on the Party Center's organizational life critique system which appeared in NODONG CH'ONGNYON (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 31 Aug 76 p 3)

Yi Chong-to

Secretary of the Tongnim County Committee of the KWP (NODONG SINMUN 13 Oct 76 p 3)

Yi Hyong-nok

Assistant manager of the Nagwon Machinery Factory; he was awarded the title of Labor Hero of the DPRK for his efforts in improving and strengthening the factory's technical facilities (NODONG SINMUN 18 Nov 76 p 1)

Yi Ki-ch'an

Author of an article in NODONG SINMUN concerning guidance activities at the Kaesong Textile Factory's primary level committee (NODONG SINMUN 28 Nov 76 p 3)

Yi Kyong

Composer and Meritorious Artist (CHOSON YESUL Sep 76 p 40)

Yi Kyong-ho

Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Korean Residents in Japan Youth League (NODONG SINMUN 6 Nov 76 p 4)

Yi Man-hyong

Ship captain, 2 September Dredging Station (NODONG SINMUN 13 Sep 76 p 3)

Yi Mu-sok

Chairman of the Socialist Working Youth League Committee at Kim Hyong-chik Teachers College (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 14 Nov 76 p 4)

Yi Pom-ch'ol

Responsible secretary of the Onch'on County Committee of the KWP in South P'yongan Province; wrote an article in CH'OLIMA on "Grasping the Steering Wheel of the Movement to Capture the Flag of the Three Revolutions (CH'OLIMA Sep 76 p 54)

Yi Pyong-ch'an

Chairman of the Pyongyang Committee of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions (NODONG SINMUN 8 Nov 76 p 5)

Yi Pyong-tong

Deputy Director of the Automatic Engineering Department of the Kimch'aek Industrial College (CH'OLIMA Jun 74)

Yi Sok-nyong

A functionary of the sector concerned; attended a banquet hosted by the KWP Central Committee at which the key speaker was the director of the Party History Research Institute (MINJU CHOSON 10 Nov 76 p 3)

Yi Song-su

An editor at the Labor Groups Publishing House [Kullo Tanch'e Ch'ulp'ansa]; he was awarded the "Samil Monthly" Prize for his contributions to the field of press and publications (NODONG SINMUN 1 Dec 76 p 1)

Yi Sun-ok (female)

Chairman of the Management Committee of the Samjigang Cooperative Farm in Chaeryong County; NODONG SINMUN carried a long article about her career in the 29 August issue (NODONG SINMUN 29 Aug 76 p 4)

Yi Sun-ok

Seoul party member, Revolutionary Party for Unification; author of a CHOLLIMA article entitled "Trust," (CHOLLIMA Sep 74 p 55)

Yi Suk-Chae

Cadre in Moranbong-kuyok Party Committee (NODONG SINMUN 3 Oct 76 p 3)

Yi Yong-to

A functionary of the sector concerned; attended a meeting at the Korea-Syria Friendship Double Chollima Chunghwa Senior Middle School to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the rectifying measures in the Syrian Arab Republic (NODONG SINMUN 17 Nov 76 p 6)

Yim Ki-pom

Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Center of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CH'OLLIIMA Jul 76 p 53)

Yim Kwang-ho

Co-author of NODONG SINMUN article on Wonsan Ship Repair Yard (18 Sep 76 p 3)

Yim Yong-sun

Assistant manager of the Korea-Syria Friendship Chollima Pyongyang Spinning Mill (NODONG SINMUN 15 Nov 76 p 6)

Yu Myong-ch'on

Composer; wrote the music for the song, "We Will Defend to the Death the Leader and the Party Center" (CHOSON YESUL Sep 76 p 5)

Yu Myong-ch'on

Composer and Meritorious Artist (CHOSON YESUL Sep 76 p 40)

Yun Tu-kun

A writer; participated in panel discussion which appeared in CHOSON YESUL (CHOSON YESUL Sep 76 p 40)

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BRIEFS

SINWON COLLIERY--Miners of the Sinwon colliery have increased coal production by vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions. After achieving this year's goal, marking an increase of 1.3 times over that of last year, they have surpassed the production goal for September and October by 120 percent and are scoring a production upsurge in December. Staff functionaries at the colliery are going into the pits, working with the miners and conducting political campaigns to encourage the miners to faithfully fulfill the resolutions of the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions. Improved and faster working methods have been introduced in various processes of mining operations to increase coal production. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Dec 76 SK]

CHAERYONG COLLIERY--Miners of the Chaeryong colliery have increased the production of coal for supply to the Pukchang thermal power plant. The miners are carrying out the production drive in an aggressive manner in conjunction with the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, achieving daily goals surpassing by more than 1.7 times the same period in the previous month. By improving mining equipment, reorganizing work teams, and adopting advanced methods, the miners have successfully accomplished their daily assignments. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Dec 76 SK]

ENERGY CONSERVATION--The Chongsong youth colliery has been able to conserve energy. The chollima installation team of the No 6 pit has created a potential for saving about 300,000 kw annually. Other teams have also made innovations to each conserve 32,400 kw. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 21 Dec 76 SK]

COAL PRODUCTION--The workers of the No 12 pit of the Anju general coal mine have registered an upsurge in coal production. The chollima Ko Won-sik unit is overfulfilling its daily quota, with a goal of producing 18,000 tons of coal monthly. The youth tunnelling team is also overfulfilling its quota, and an upsurge is being registered by many other teams. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 21 Dec 76 SK]

ROLLING STOCK REPAIR--Transportation workers of the Chongjin coach and freight car unit have doubled or tripled their daily target for the repair of coaches and freight cars. By adopting improved repair methods, repairmen in Kwangsan and Cholsong counties have also surpassed their target for the repair of freight cars by 250 percent. Workers of the Sunam and Kongsan repair units have manufactured several thousand parts for repairing freight cars. /Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 22 Dec 76 SK/

ORE PRODUCTION--Miners of the Unmil mine have accelerated the production of ore by vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. Under the instruction of the local party organization, the mine has established a militant competitive system to produce more ore. Excavation team members have daily extracted more than 300 tons of ore beyond that mined in the same period of the previous month.

/Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Dec 76 SK/

COAL PRODUCTION--Miners at the (Somyon) colliery in Sonchon have marked an upsurge in the production of coal. By vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, they have produced more coal than that produced in the previous month. Excavation team members have utilized spare parts and gained speed in excavating. By adopting advanced methods, coal collection team members have overfulfilled their daily target. /Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Dec 76 SK/

TEXTILE FACTORY--The Chesan textile factory has scored a great achievement in conserving 121,224 kw in a 1-month period. The achievement was made possible by utilizing all potentials. In particular, the factory power station workers modified the capacity of the transformers in order to conserve energy. /Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 21 Dec 76 SK/

MINING EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION--Workers in the 15 May factory's pipe manufacturing shop are vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions to accelerate the production of equipment. In order to fulfill the instructions of the great leader for increasing the production of mining equipment, technicians of the Third Chollima Work Team have carried through 12 technical renovation plans. In particular, they have doubled efficiency in the production of conveyors and parts. Also, technical renovation teams have contributed to increasing production by solving technical problems encountered in the production process. /Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Dec 76 SK/

FUR PROCESSING--The Pukchang fur processing factory had overfulfilled its annual quota as of 20 December. In the course of the production period, the factory adopted 10 innovative concepts and used machinery built by the factory workers themselves. The overall production efficiency has increased by 100 percent over last year, and per capita production has increased by 70 percent. In particular, the No 3 and 4 processing teams have registered, during the production period, a great upsurge in output of leather caps, leather gloves, children's fur coats, and leather shoes, by improving the machinery. /Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 23 Dec 76 SK/

POWER CONSERVATION--The factories and industrial stations in South Hwanghae Province have conserved as much as 37 million kw of electricity during the past 10-month period. The workers of power distribution stations in the province have waged a vigorous conservation campaign. During the period, the factories and stations in Chaeryong County have saved enough electricity to operate a food processing factory for from 2 to 3 years. Yonan County has conserved about 1.5 million kw. The Yonan grain administration station, food processing factories in the county, the Sinchon machinery plant, and the Sinchon food processing factory have all done well in conserving electricity. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 23 Dec 76 SK]

CHAGANG PROVINCE PRODUCTION--Local industry workers in Chagang Province have scored a remarkable increase in production of the people's daily goods under the banner of the three revolutions. Workers of the Kopung chemical factory have increased production of major goods including floor paper and hats by ceaselessly making technical improvements. Workers of the Kwapyong Daily Goods Production Cooperative Association have raised production efficiency 1.3 times by carrying out a collective renovation drive in which they developed a conveyor system. The Sichan daily goods factory and Manpo clothing factory have scored a 130 to 150 percent increase in daily production. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Dec 76 SK]

COAL PRODUCTION--The Hukryong colliery has increased its production 2.5 times, achieving a record. A tunneling team carried out two blasting operations in every shift to achieve a high tunneling speed. In the central pit, the workers are struggling to produce a further 10,000 tons of coal before the end of the year. The workers in the Doksan pit are overfulfilling their daily quota. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 20 Dec 76 SK]

IRON ORE OUTPUT--The workers at the Unyul mine have registered an upsurge in production of iron ore. The party members and workers of the mine have maintained a high volume of ore output, accelerating the disposal of nonproductive soil. In particular, the workers of the first platoon have produced 500 tons of iron ore per work shift, and another platoon has doubled its excavating speed. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 16 Dec 76 SK]

LAND RECLAMATION--The factories and plants in Poptong County, Kangwon Province, are positively assisting the agricultural workers in reclaiming land. The rural construction corps in the county has recently reclaimed 24 chongbo of land, while the irrigation management office and the farm implement office reclaimed 20 chongbo of new land in a recent 10-day span. Thus, the total area of land reclaimed so far by the party members and working people in the county is over 140 chongbo. The county authorities are now striving to fulfill their additional land reclamation goal set for this year at 100 chongbo. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 16 Dec 76 SK]

FERTILIZER OUTPUT--The workers of the Youth Chemical Complex are effecting an upsurge in fertilizer output. The second team of the complex has overfulfilled its daily quota by 10 percent through full utilization of available machinery, while a quality improvement team has stepped up fertilizer production. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 16 Dec 76 SK]

NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 10 December--(Kizhache Valapil Narayana) Menon, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to our country, arrived here by train on December 10. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 10 Dec 76 OW]

ROK AND U.S. COLLEGES--Pyongyang, 20 December (KCNA)--The seamy side of the dirty payoffs of the Pak Chong-hui gang of traitors to the U.S. is being revealed more saliently by U.S. publications. The U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES on December 16 said that the South Korean puppet clique attempted to gain influence for them not only among United States congressmen but also in the academic community, according to a foreign press report. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique "concentrated their operation on Harvard University, Herman Kahn's Hudson Institute, etc...." to create a favourable climate for them, the paper indicated. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 29 Dec 76 OW]

NEW VICE PREMIERS--Pyongyang, 13 December (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made public on December 11 decrees of the Central People's Committee on appointing Comrade Yi Chong-ok and Comrade Kye Ung-tae as vice premiers of the Administration Council of the DPRK. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 13 Dec 76 SK]

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